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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GHANA-SIERRA LEONE ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AB012205 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Ghana and Sierra Leone have called for the establishment of the machinery to deal with speed and decisiveness situations which might threaten the peace, security and stability of Africa. [as heard] This is contained in a communique issued at the end of President Limann's visit to Sierra Leone.

Dr Limann and President Stevens said such a permanent machinery should be considered by the OAU without further delay. They said the conflict in Chad is a threat to the peace and security of Africa. The two leaders welcomed the current OAU peace mission to Chad and called on the warring factions to cooperate with it. They also appealed to all factions to work together to achieve a lasting national reconciliation.

The communique said President Limann and President Stevens shared the same views on global political and economic issues and bilateral matters. They expressed their satisfaction with the [word indistinct] election in Zimbabwe and called on all African states to assist the government of Mr Mugabe in the task of national reconstruction.

The two leaders also expressed satisfaction on the progress made towards regional economic integration and in particular [few words indistinct] of economic cooperation within the ECOWAS. They hoped that forthcoming economic summit of the OAU due to take place in Lagos will provide positive guidelines for the development of Africa.

On bilateral relations, they decided to foster and promote greater understanding and cooperation through the establishment, at the earliest possible time, of a Ghana-Sierra Leone joint commission for cooperation.

President Stevens has accepted an invitation to visit Ghana. President Limann is continuing his West African tour with a similar visit to Liberia.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRANC ZONE FINANCE MINISTERS CONFERENCE ENDS

AB050844 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Apr 80 AB

[Excerpts] The conference of economy and finance ministers of the countries of the Franc Monetary Zone ended yesterday. The meeting, which lasted almost the whole day, centered on increasing international aid for the development of African countries.

The Libreville conference falls within the context of the biannual meetings of French and African economy and finance ministers of the Franc Monetary Zone. They are Benin, the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Congo, Chad, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Senegal, Niger, Togo and Mali. Only Chad was absent from the conference because of the situation which is known to everyone.

Following is the final communique published yesterday at the end of the conference: The countries of the Franc Monetary Zone met in Libreville on 3 April 1980 under the chairmanship of Gabonese Economy and Finance Minister [name indistinct]. The participants in the conference are: The People's Republic of Benin, which was represented by Mr (Raphael Pose), director general of the finance ministry; the United Republic of Cameroon, which was represented by Finance Minister (Gilbert Ndong); the Central African Republic, which was represented by Mr Francois (Parapre), permanent undersecretary of the first deputy prime minister in charge of national economy and finance; the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, which was represented by Mr (Ekangule), secretary of state for finance, economy and planning; the People's Republic of the Congo, which was represented by Finance Minister Henri Lopez; the Ivory Coast, which was represented by Planning Minister Abdoulaye Kone; France, which was represented by Economy Minister Rene Monory; Gabon, which was represented by its Economy and Finance Minister [name indistinct]; Upper Volta, which was represented by Finance Minister Leonard Kalmogo; Mali, which was represented by Finance and Trade Minister Mady Diallo; Niger, which was represented by Mr Amadou Mayaki, secretary general of the finance ministry; Senegal, which was represented by Planning and Cooperation Minister Louis Alexandrenne; Togo, which was represented by Finance and Economy Minister Tete Tevi-Benissan and Mr Koudjolou Dogo, minister of planning, industrial development and administrative reform.

The ministers examined the recent development of the economic and financial situation of the member states of the Franc zone. They heard the reports of Messrs [name indistinct], Monory, Kalmogo, Diallo and (Ekangule) concerning the situation of the member countries of the Bank of the Central African States, France, the West African Monetary Union, Mali and the Comoros respectively. They were informed about the latest position of France's balance of payments and the balance of payments between France and the Franc zone countries. They expressed great concern about the deterioration of the international economic situation, which has worsened the problems of development and of the balance of payments of the African countries and necessitates a substantial increase in development aid to the African continent. This aid should concern the following three fields in particular: rural development, the freeing of countries from their land-locked situation and the exploitation of natural resources.

French Economy Minister Monory and the governor of the French Central Bank, Mr (Delageniere), explained the principles of the French monetary policy and reported on the results of the functioning of the European monetary system over the past year. After the reports of Messrs (Mike Delois) and (Nana Sikam), administrators of the International Monetary Fund for France and the African states respectively, the minister discussed international monetary problems which will crop up at the forthcoming meetings of the caretaker committee and the development committee. In connection with these meetings, the ministers stressed the need for joint efforts to find solutions to insure better functioning of the international monetary system and added that particular attention should be paid to the situation of the developing countries. In this regard, the representatives of the African states of the Franc zone asked for France's support during the forthcoming meetings. Following a statement by Mr Monory, who confirmed France's support in this regard, the ministers expressed their joint determination to look for ways and means of solving the financial problems facing the developing countries, particularly the less advanced ones.

They examined the conditions in which the capital accumulated by countries with large trade surpluses could be channelled toward the developing countries whose financial needs are most urgent. Following a report by Mr (Razamimgabe), administrator of the international bank for reconstruction and development for the African states, the ministers examined the balance sheets of the activities of the World Bank and the operations of the International Association for Development, AID, and of the International Financial Society. They noted with concern the relative deterioration of the production of the African countries of the Franc zone compared with those of the other beneficiaries of the assistance of the World Bank and the aid during the year 1979. They expressed the hope that this tendency will be reversed and that the assistance of these institutions to Africa during the 1980-1981 financial period will be substantially increased in proportion to the continent's needs. [sentence indistinct]

They noted with satisfaction that France was among the first countries to announce a voluntary contribution of \$15 million to the budgets of these institutions. At the suggestion of Ivorian Finance, Economy and Planning Minister Abdoulaye Kone, the ministers expressed their appreciation and support for the efforts of the cocoa producing countries to obtain an acceptable minimum price which would take production costs into account. Finally, they expressed warm thanks to the Gabonese Government for the reception and hospitality accorded them in Libreville.

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LACK OF PROPER NUTRITION REPORTED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 25 Feb 80 pp 76-77

[Article by Maryse Conde]

[Text] It is surprising to consider that some plants which are now an accepted part of the African scene were brought in only recently. This is true not only of commercial crops grown for export, i.e., to fill the needs of the outside world, such as cocoa and tea, but of plants which hold an important place in the diet and even in folk medicine. Ethnobotanists are categorical in this matter. According to them, there were no corn, coconuts, lemons, oranges, tomatoes, bananas, or pineapples on the west coast of Africa until the Europeans came to these regions. There was nothing but small amounts of poor-quality rice and wild yams. The principal grain was millet, also called sorgho or durra, which could not grow in areas which were either too dry or too wet. About all that could be found in the way of vegetables was a kind of wild spinach and some eggplant (*Solanum*). In the most fortunate regions, palm oil enriched a highly precarious diet. Animal fat could sometimes be had when the tsetse fly did not completely prevent stock-raising.

It is rather dangerous to make general statements about nutrition in Africa, since this of course varies with each region and its natural potential. Although the Europeans have brought in hardier varieties, which they took from Latin America and the Indian Ocean, it is nonetheless true that from time immemorial the forested regions have yielded various tuber plants (manioc, yams, sweet potatoes, etc.) which the women harvested when the men had cleared the ground of weeds, branches and creepers. This type of agriculture, based on clearing small forested areas and which has been called nomadic farming, bore no similarity to the methods used, for example, in the grasslands. Here, obviously, clearing the ground did not present the same difficulty as in the thick and hostile forest, and the soil was fertilized by means of burning off the grass cover, since the Africans, unlike the Indian farmers, had no animal manure available.

In such cases, although there were tuber plants to be pulled from the soil, the major part of the diet was composed of grain (especially sorgho and

millet) as well as various legumes. We have information about the size of the granaries, which were kept off the ground by wooden structures and which were also symbols of wealth and prestige. When they had built up centralized states which lacked neither metropolitan areas nor markets, the peoples of Africa carried out trade and imported articles they deemed valuable, sometimes from distant regions. However, the quantity of religious ceremonies associated with soil fertility, harvesting, sowing and rain, and the number of myths which describe sacrifices whose purpose was to prevent famine, dearth and natural calamities, prove that obtaining an adequate amount to eat was a major preoccupation for people in Africa.

The first revolution in dietary habits occurred in the 15th Century, when the Europeans set up the system of forts on the West African coast and when the slave trade began to be developed. Within the trading areas granted to them by the African chiefs, Portuguese sailors first, and then the Danes and English, fought scurvy as best they could be acclimatizing lemon and orange groves. They worked hard at planting fruits and vegetables, which is how papayas, guavas, pineapples and avocados came from Brazil, mangoes and tamarinds from India, and sugar cane (although still in very small amounts) from Madeira and St Thomas. Similarly, the American sweet potato and the Asian yam came in to compete with the African species, which were not very productive.

These crops were initially grown only within the forts. Then the local farmers, who were not slow to realize all the benefits that they could reap from them, experimented with them in their own fields. Trade between the forts and the farmers followed, and this contributed to some intermingling of customs. However, it would be a mistake to think that the Africans were so attracted by the new plants that they introduced them right away into their own diet. On the contrary, the phenomenon was very slow in spreading. Even till the end of the 18th Century, corn was grown only for the use of the Europeans, and manioc, introduced into Angola, remained unknown to the natives there. The same held true for fruits. On the other hand, it is not known why taros and peanuts became popular so quickly, as did tobacco also, which was soon grown commercially by small local, self-run concerns. Little by little all the new plants managed to become accepted and, in some areas, showed up in the diet of both the very poor and the very rich.

One of the consequences of this infatuation was that many African species fell out of favor. The case of the *niébe* is often mentioned. This is a nutritious, inexpensive legume which was long unknown to European-educated nutritionists, although its protein content is 20-25 percent, double that of most grains. It has only recently been brought back into consideration, thanks to the work of a group of African women from Nigeria, which produces large amounts of this plant, and from Sierra Leone; these women's research was financed by--of all things--a Canadian center!

Another widespread error consists of the belief, despite the statements of ethnobotanists, that the diet of the majority of Africans was improved by

the introduction of the new plants following contact with the Europeans. Not only did such plants long remain limited to the coastal regions, but as a general rule the food crops were sacrificed to the commercial crops. Coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, jute and the oil-containing plants--all of which are plants which are in no way related to people's basic needs--were the ones which each year took up more African soil.

Today, everyone agrees that Africans are undernourished. Warning cries are breaking out everywhere. The traditional diet is being neglected for the benefit of foreign fashions which are beyond the reach of many purses. Citing a conversation that he had with Josua de Castro, Albert Tevoadjere suggests a remedy: "If....the yam is given preference to the potato at the president's table, even when he entertains foreign dignitaries, if honor is shown to corn, millet, manioc and niebe, then the local resources will certainly increase in value and the farmer will have some chance of participating in a development in which he is truly concerned."

Contrary to a legend which dies hard, all African foods are not devoid of nutritional value, not by any means! Thus, 100 grams of sorgo contain 10 percent protein and 73 percent carbohydrate and supply 353 calories; 100 grams of manioc flour: 0.7 percent protein, 37 percent carbohydrate, 153 calories; 100 grams of yams: 2 percent protein, 24 percent carbohydrate, 104 calories.*

The seas, rivers and lakes are rich in fish and shellfish, the forests are rich in game. From time immemorial Africans have raised various animals, such as poultry, sheep and goats, and made them part of their lives. The problem is thus not so much a lack of food as the constant decrease in buying power of the underprivileged strata of society and their being put into a food chain which is, it must be stressed, too expensive for their means. The glass of quinqueliba and the bowl of millet are being replaced by cafe au lait and stale bread which at best is flavored with rancid butter. As has been said over and over, American surplus rice is driving out yams, manioc, fonio and eleusina; local fish are being replaced by canned sardines.

It is impossible to speak of nutrition or diet in Africa without speaking of women, who, once again, are at the crossroads. It is a known fact that women are closely linked to soil fertility as well as to the production and use of food. In the Sahel countries, for example, it is women who make millet and fonio meal, flat cakes and rissoles, etc. Everything goes through their hands, even down to the millet beer mentioned in the dogon sacred text and which only men can drink. Similarly, although women are not directly involved in fishing, they convert a large part of the catch into dried, smoked, or salted fish. Finally, the food fats, whose supply of proteins and vitamins is essential to the body, are a direct product of

* Figures cited in the paper "Horn Preparation and Use in West Africa"

their work. In the regions where the oil palm is essentially unknown, is it not they who collect the karite almonds and make butter or oil out of them? This is equivalent to saying that any change in the forms of women's activities shows up as a change in a whole family's or even a whole society's dietary habits.

The think that disturbs us is that the karite or peanut harvests, sold to the local oil factories, are not converted to inexpensive products which would be available to everyone's pocketbook. As we approach the year 2000, depicted alternately by sociologists and economists as being capable of fulfilling all our hopes or as giving life to all our nightmares, the African woman can not be expected tirelessly to repeat her exhausting labor which has lasted for centuries. Progress must also be shown in the work of the home, an area which is too often overlooked.

So today we are in a period of upset in Africa, as was the case a few hundred years ago. This time it is no longer a matter of the introduction of new plants and of the agricultural technology related to their spread. It is a matter of widely used consumer products, sold in supermarkets and even in the traditional trading posts, and which seem to be of easy use. It is natural that they should be tempting. But the tragedy is that they replace and cast into oblivion other substances to which they are not necessarily superior. Karite butter is certainly just as nutritious as margarine!

In this field, as in so many others, we thus encounter the phenomenon of traditional economies becoming dependent on and subservient to international monopolies. Once again, new solutions must be found.

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SUMMIT MEETING OF COCOA PRODUCERS DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 31 Mar 80 p 556

[Text]

THE IMPORTANCE of the present crisis in international cocoa affairs can be gauged from the fact that six West African heads of state, together with a senior representative from Brazil, last week thought it worth while travelling to Yamoussoukro in Ivory Coast for a summit conference on the subject. They came at the invitation of President Houphuet-Boigny and the other heads of state were President Ahidjo of Cameroon, President Bongo of Gabon, President Limann of Ghana, President Shagari of Nigeria and President Eyadema of Togo.

The communique issued at the end of their meeting referred to a "constant and catastrophic decline" in the price of cocoa on the world market which "will jeopardise the smooth execution of their development plans". The leaders decided "to adopt a common position should there be surplus cocoa production as against consumption on the world market. In this regard each producing country shall ensure the storage of a tonnage *pro rata* to the figure of the production of the season in question; to defend a minimum floor price . . . to curb the activities of speculators who cause artificial variation in prices on the world market; to recommend the extension of the 1975 International Cocoa Agreement without the economic clauses; to start procedures in accordance with the agreement to recover funds held in the buffer stock; to create with the aid of these

resources a fund for regulating and supporting cocoa prices with a view to increase the efficiency and fortify the functioning of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance; to consider the creation of an annual ministerial conference of the Cocoa Producers Alliance."

The decision to wind up the buffer stock fund — which amounts to about \$200m. — had been widely predicted following a long period of differences about the precise operation and management of this buffer stock. There were fears too that the money would disappear into the Common Fund that UNCTAD is struggling to set up to protect all commodities. Instead the money will now be used to strengthen the Cocoa Producers' Alliance and to set up a new fund "for regulating and supporting cocoa prices".

It has been demonstrated again and again that the international commodity markets do not work in the favour of Third World producers, and when a nation's entire prosperity depends on the sale of one commodity (as is the case with Ghana and cocoa) this produces an intolerable situation. However, past experience has shown that interfering with well-established markets is a difficult and perilous business. Ghana gained nothing by its decision to withdraw from the international market for a time in the 1960s and it is yet to be seen whether the Ivory Coast's present adventure will bring real gains. Cocoa is a

particularly intractable commodity as far as managing the market goes because of uncertainties about the demand. Chocolate is something many people enjoy, but it is not something that people cannot live without. The spectre of long-lasting over-production haunts all negotiations on cocoa. This is made worse by Brazil's increasing and increasingly efficient production.

Propagandists for a New International Economic Order sometimes point to cocoa as an example of undesirable development based on north-south exploitation as opposed to horizontal linkages. It is undoubtedly unfortunate that Ghana should be dependent on a crop which it does not consume and whose sale is affected by the arcane activities of international speculators. However, that is the situation and there is no way of changing it in the short-term. It is to be hoped that the deliberations of the experts and the heads of state at Yamoussoukro have resulted in an effective way of mitigating the worst effects.

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BOOK ON AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 31 Mar 80 pp 574-75

[Book review of "L'idée d'une philosophie negro-africaine" by Marcien Towa Yaoundé, by Abiola Irele]

[Text]

IN THE CURRENT debate among professional philosophers in Africa on the philosophical status of traditional thought systems and the possibility of a distinctive African philosophy, Marcien Towa occupies a prominent position. His early criticism of Placide Tempel's *Bantu Philosophy* and the various theories of African modes of thought and existence derived from it — notably by Alexis Kagame, Janheinz Jahn and Leopold Sedar Senghor in the formulation of the Negritude concept — reflects not merely a specialist concern for a rigorous demarcation of his area of concern and activity, but indeed an almost passionate faith in the effective function of the philosophical enterprise within the context of social life and expression. This concern was apparent in an earlier book, *Essai sur la problématique philosophique dans l'Afrique actuelle* published in 1971 by Editions CLE.

The present work can be considered a development on the previous one. Originally conceived as a paper for the Colloquium held in Lagos during the World Black Festival (FESTAC) in 1971, the material, extended into a long essay of 71 printed pages, was presented at a departmental seminar at the University of Yaoundé where Towa is Head of the Department of Philosophy. The publishers have had the excellent idea of publishing the main essay along with the interventions of 9 participants at the seminar and Towa's replies to their observations.

Towa's thesis has always rested on the fundamental principle that philosophy is a critical activity, that the philosophical enterprise must be conducted as a reasoned

mode of discourse, involving the rigorous application of logical categories, rather than by reference to general beliefs or to systems of ethical precepts or symbolic constructions which, whatever their poetic force or human interest, do not contain within them any principle of verification. This is of course nothing more than the old Socratic/Platonic distinction between *sophia* (wisdom derived from reasoned judgement) and *doxa* (received opinion, untested by reason). Indeed, Towa begins his discussion in the present essay by returning to this classical dichotomy, by opposing philosophy, considered as thought in its engagement with what he calls "the absolute", to religion and myth, which he associates with authority and which for him implies social and political domination. In his perspective, therefore, philosophy as its initial function the liberation of minds and as a consequence, of individuals in their social determinations.

The second part of his essay is devoted to the question of a specific African philosophy, to the question as to whether any known system of thought in Africa corresponds to this critical function of philosophy as an interrogation of the world — the world of nature and of social facts — in order to discover the fundamental principles of its organisation. Towa goes back here to ancient Egyptian civilisation which, following Cheik Anta Diop, he attributes to black Africa, and he argues that the values which informed its religious thought and conception of the world composed a rational system summed up by the notion of *Maat*. This notion, which conveyed a sense of order, had reference

both to the physical as well as social and moral spheres of human awareness and experience for the ancient Egyptians and as a fundamental value of thought and conduct had a philosophical significance. In other words, the notion of *Muntu* presupposes a correspondence between moral and social values, ultimately founded, as in the philosophy of Socrates and Plato, upon metaphysics.

A form of rationality

The tenor of Towa's argument here is to establish the fact that Africa had an ancient heritage not simply of contemplation before the world — elaborated in mythical systems and symbolic language — but of a form of rationality of immediate import in the world of concrete effects: in other words, of an intellectual rather than mytho-poetic tradition. It remained for him to show, however, that this rational spirit was manifest in the pre-colonial forms of cultural expression. Leaving aside the scholarly tradition of the Great Sahelian civilisations which derives from the impact of the Islamic religion and philosophy, Towa turns to the traditional folk tales for evidence of the critical spirit which for him has a philosophical significance. Thus, for Towa, the very fact that the folk tales dramatise social and moral conflicts within the context of the traditional world gives them a critical function, so that they become the mode of expression of an intelligence that constantly calls into question established values and institutions, including religious systems. Their philosophical value and status reside therefore in their character as a mode of critical reflection.

The third section of Towa's essay considers the general problem of African philosophy at the present time, its nature and function in the historical context of contemporary political and social realities.

He returns to the preoccupation of his earlier essay — to give philosophy a value as an active agent of African development. As he says in the present work, "the possibility

of a philosophical renaissance in Africa is bound up with its political and economic destiny" (p. 51). Towa projects in schematic form a philosophy of history that derives its essential inspiration from Hegel. Thus, when he states for example, that "mind is activity", it is easy to understand the correlation he proposes between philosophical activity, pure thought, with the logic of science and technology and his advocacy of the former in order to attain a mastery of the latter, which he sees as a condition for the development and total liberation of Africa, for the authentic restoration of Africans to a meaningful sense of historical initiative.

As can be seen, Towa's preoccupation with the possibility of an African philosophy, with the problem of philosophy itself, is commanded by immediate concerns of a political and ideological order. As he says in a reply to an intervention, "Philosophy is essentially a relation between a theory and the demands of social life". In the particular development which Towa gives to this proposition, it implies a radical calling into the question of the present structures and orientations of our contemporary societies as determined by the values, options and practice of the ruling classes. In this sense, Towa's thinking can be said to be tributary to Fanon's, but also to prolong it by seeking to place it on a philosophical foundation.

New direction

The marked ideological orientation of Towa's argument makes for obvious theoretical weaknesses in its development which a review of this kind cannot go into. The professional philosophers are certain to take him up on these, as is already apparent in the comments printed along with his essay, and which his replies do not always face up to squarely. It ought to be added that his previous essay has a cogency which is not evident in the present one. Nonetheless this short book deserves attention in its further indication of the new directions which, after the Negritude debate, French African thought is beginning to move.

Abiola Irele

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REPAIRS TO RAIL LINKS DELAYED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Maputo--Key rail links between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, which once carried three-quarters of Zimbabwe's external trade and an important percentage of trade from Zambia and Zaire, are unlikely to be fully restored before the end of the year.

Mozambique officials say that war damage on the main railway linking Zimbabwe and Maputo has been more extensive than was at first thought and will take at least until November to repair.

The second line, which runs through to Beira is at present able to handle only about 1 000 tonnes a day in both directions. Severe staff shortages and lack of maintenance facilities as well as some silting at Beira's port will prevent any expansion of capacity for the rest of the year.

An additional obstacle to the resumption of trade along the two lines stems from Mozambique's decision in 1976, when it imposed sanctions against Zimbabwe, to confiscate nearly 3 000 assorted wagons belonging to Zimbabwe Railways.

Most of the confiscated wagons, passenger coaches and locomotives, were taken over and are being used by Mozambique Railways. A political decision would be needed to release them, said an official.

To replace them would cost either Mozambique or the new Zimbabwe Government at least \$80 million.

While there have been a number of meetings between Mozambique and Zimbabwe transport officials since Mozambique lifted sanctions last December, both sides remain cautious about the prospects for a rapid resumption of rail traffic.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BOTSWANA TAKEOVER OF ZIMBABWE RAILWAY--Lusaka--Botswana might consider adopting a "more leisurely attitude" in its programme of taking over the Zimbabwe Railway section which passes through the country now that there is a friendly government in the country, Botswana's Vice-President, Dr Quett Masire, said here yesterday. In an interview, Dr Masire said plans to take over the railway line were in an advanced stage, but "because of the events in Rhodesia we might have to adopt a more leisurely attitude now that there is a friendly government in Rhodesia," reports Iana. Botswana started arrangements to take over the railway section in 1974. This was followed by a training programme for personnel in Malawi and Kenya. Dr Masire said his Government was still going to take over the railway, "but we will not be in as great a hurry as we would if the situation continued to be hostile in Rhodesia." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1]

NEW BID TO AID CAPTIVE PILOT--The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Salisbury has asked Amnesty International to investigate the case of Mr Michael Borelace, and to help him if they can. Mr Borelace has been in a maximum security prison in Zambia for nearly a year. He was arrested in Lusaka in 1979 by Zambian officials on a charge of spying for Rhodesia. He will be tried next month and if he is convicted could face execution. The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace was approached recently by a Salisbury housewife who pleaded with it to try to secure Mr Borelace's release. A commission spokesman said it was impossible to respond directly to the plea as it had no official influence in Zambia. However, it had agreed to make the affair known to Amnesty International. It had not yet received a reply from London, where the organisation is based, the spokesman said. The approach to the commission is indicative of a recent wave of attempts throughout the country to try to release Mr Borelace, who is a helicopter pilot holding the Silver Cross of Rhodesia. Earlier this week, the Wankie Area Forces' Services organisation started a campaign to try to persuade the British Government to intercede on behalf of Mr Borelace. A spokesman for Lord Soames yesterday confirmed that a number of letters had been received asking Lord Soames to act. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 3]

NEW TIMES FOR BORDER OPENING--Immigration facilities at Rhodesia's four northern border posts with Zambia and Mozambique now open at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. on weekdays and at noon on Saturdays, a spokesman for the Immigration Department said yesterday. In a statement, he said the times would also apply on public holidays but the borders would not be open on Sundays. The posts are at Victoria Falls, Kariba and Chirundu on the Zambian border and Nyamapanda on Mozambique's border. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 80 p 1]

REFUGEES: NO DATE SET--No date has yet been set for the resumption of the repatriation of Rhodesian refugees from Zambia and Mozambique, the Director of Social Affairs, Mr Brian Beecroft, said in Salisbury yesterday. The refugee flow was halted before the election last month to enable officials at the Gwai River and Toronto reception centres to be used on other duties. "Discussions on the resumption of the repatriation programme have been held but we do not know when it will start again," Mr Beecroft said. There are still about 145 000 refugees in Mozambique and about 23 000 in Zambia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

STATISTICS AVAILABILITY--Deprived by the Portuguese colonial administration of statistics and other economic information, Angola has been training statisticians for the last 4 years, as well as reconstituting the mass of economic data required for economic planning. It should be noted that there were no statisticians in the country. Now, Angola finally possesses economic maps, specifically geological ones. The Luanda government will be able to negotiate contracts for agricultural production (maize, cotton, coffee, irrigation) and industrial production (automobiles, construction, transportation) with foreign partners. Among others, East Germans, French, Swedish and Americans are converging on Luanda again. On their return, they praise their serious interlocutors, one of whose advantages is the fact that they are debt-free. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 49, 24 Mar 80 p 43]

CSO: 4400

BURUNDI

BRIEFS

NATIONWIDE CURFEW LIFTED--Bujumbura, 5 Apr (AFP)--The Burundian Government has lifted the countrywide curfew that was imposed last November 1, the national radio announced. The radio said Thursday that the ministerial decision was taken on March 28. It also said that a closing time of midnight had been set for bars, restaurants and other public places. [Text] [AB051400 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 5 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY REORGANIZATION--The head of state, Ahmadou Ahidjo today signed a decree reorganizing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ministry, which will be run by a minister and a vice, will comprise private secretariats to the minister and his vice, two technical advisers, a central administration and external services. The central administration will comprise a general secretariat, three services for studies and six directorates--the Directorate for Afro-Asia, the Directorate for Euro-America, for international organizations, for studies documentations, archives and diplomacy, for general administration, and the Directorate for Protocol. [AB040835 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 3 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG AID TO GAMBIA--In his first official act after being accepted as the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Gambia, Dr Udo Hortsman signed two multi-million-dalasi agreements with External Affairs Minister Alhaji Lamin Kiti Jabang. The signing confirmed the provision of about 8.5 million dalasi for the Banjul sewage project and about 4.4 million dalasi for rural feeder road maintenance, being the FRG contribution to Gambia and funnelled through the West German Loan Development Corporation. [Excerpt] [AB021034 Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 15 Mar 80 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4420

ACCRA COMMENTARY REJECTS IMF-IMPOSED DEVALUATION

AB301350 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Mar 80 AB

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] At the end of the Second World War in 1945, the whole of Europe lay in ruins. The economy of the allied countries, which had fought to free the world from the clutches of Nazism, was in shambles. Of the Western world, only the United States came out sound and economically strong from the great war. For the next 2 years, the European nations licked their wounds with very little hope of recovering from the devastations of the war.

The situation in Ghana today can be compared to that of Europe in 1945. Fortunately for us in Ghana, our country has not been devastated by any war. But the problems facing us as a nation are as catastrophic as those that faced Europe in 1945. Recently, in a speech delivered by the vice president, Professor J.W.S. de Graft-Johnson, at the opening of the second professional week in Accra, he told the audience that Ghana stood at such crossroads in her history that it was natural to expect a sort of Marshall Plan from our foreign friends and international financial institutions. According to the vice president, adequate representations have been made by the government. Despite these efforts however, he said, it is becoming patently clear that the Marshall Plan we need can only be obtained at a price which Ghana cannot in the present circumstances afford. Reading between the lines, it looks as if some pressure is being put on the government, probably by the International Monetary Fund, IMF, to devalue the cedi. If this is so, then it is unfortunate and the whole nation must support the government to resist any IMF attempt to devalue our already weak currency.

Ghanaians cannot, at this present time, bear the effects of any further devaluation. We cannot survive as individuals if prices should rise beyond the present inflationary level, and this is what will happen if we accept devaluation as a precondition for getting assistance from the IMF. What this means is that we must look for assistance from elsewhere. The best way out of this unpleasant situation is to look for assistance from within if we are to make any meaningful progress. At this crucial period of our history, Ghanaians must show that they love their country by contributing to lift Ghana from the present economic mess.

MALI

BRIEFS

FRG STATE NAVIGATION ASSISTANCE--Bamako, 29 Mar (AFP)--West Germany has granted 6 million marks (3.12 million dollars) aid to Mali to modernize the fleet of the State Navigation Company, which connects remote northern Mali with the south via the Niger River. The agreement was signed here yesterday by Mali Labor Minister Aboubakar Diallo and West German Ambassador Erhard Holtermann. Mr Diallo said the company ships more than 90 percent of basic foodstuffs needed by the north. The labor minister said the navigation company constitutes not only an umbilical cord between these regions and the south but also a price-control mechanism for basic foods that benefit the people of the north, who have been sorely tried by the cumulative effects of drought. [AB291400 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 29 Mar 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

PROGRAM SUMMARY FOR CLANDESTINE VOICE OF FREE AFRICA

LD021440 Voice of Free Africa (Clandestine) in Portuguese to Mozambique
1830 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD/EA

[Reception variable; 4764 KHZ]

[Summary] I. Opening announcement: "You can hear us twice a day, from 0600 to 0700 hours [0400 to 0500 GMT] and from 2030 to 2130 [1830 to 1930 GMT], on 4764 KHZ, which corresponds to 62 meters. This is the Voice of Free Africa, spreading the cry of liberty and the Mozambican people's rights in the struggle against oppression, slavery and Machelist communism." [followed by brief musical interlude]

II. News, including: (1) At Maputo summit, Portuguese-speaking African countries signed economic cooperation accord. Also foreign news. [duration 5 minutes, followed by brief musical interlude]

III. Poorly received commentary reviewing life in Mozambique under the Portuguese. Life under Machel is bad, and so Mozambicans sometimes say life under the Portuguese was good. But it was not. The Portuguese colonial system was one of exploitation. Not only the black Mozambicans were exploited, but also the Portuguese living in the country. [duration about 10 minutes]

IV. Music. [25 minutes]

V. Announcement: "You have been listening to our Portuguese broadcast. We now bring you our program in Nyanja [Mozambican vernacular]."

VI. Program in Nyanja, interspersed with music. [duration 20 minutes]

VII. Closing announcement: "You have been listening to the Voice of Free Africa. We are on the air from 0600 to 0700 and from 2030 to 2130 every day spreading the cry of revolt of the Mozambican people in their heroic struggle against Machelist communism."

CSO: 4401

SIGNIFICANCE OF ZIMBABWE ELECTIONS EXPLAINED

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 5 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Arthur Suren: "On the Wrong Horse"]

[Text] The result of the elections in Zimbabwe (are we still allowed to say Rhodesia?) was not only the kind of surprise which, like other unexpected election results, show up in European democracies, for example, and afterwards result in a short series of debates. Then after the new and foreseeable political direction has been appraised, the old routine is resumed; because the entire democratic system of the respective country was not touched.

Different in Rhodesia. Only a few days ago, there were still speculations on the most varied possibilities in regard to the election results. But nobody had counted on such high returns for the most radical of the black leaders. From the reactions thus far by the South African government and from Rhodesia itself it must be concluded that South Africa has obviously been the victim of false information and false calculation by its information services. Hand in hand with the South African information the British government too and with it the West have been exposed to wrong calculations. At stake in Rhodesia was, after all, a stabilization in South Africa in the interest of the West against growing Soviet influence.

It is still too early to make an even halfway justified prognosis on future developments in Rhodesia. But one thing should be certain: these elections results will not be without effect on the situation in Namibia.

There is no doubt that attempts were made in Rhodesia to scare black voters even before they went to the polls. It is well known how susceptible blacks are to this approach. It is also certain that all sides tried to exert "pressure" which was expected to be equalized eventually on the one and the other side of the parties. We can therefore not assume that such a high vote for Mugabe is the exclusive result of scare tactics. African mentalities, which are so often misunderstood by Europeans, were once again effective in this case. The election loser Nkomo put it in the following words during an interview: "Ideologies are not important in our elections; decisive is the personality of our leaders." The black masses are voting--

even in places where they can decide freely--for leaders who demonstrate determination and power.

With this in view, the elections in Rhodesia make it clear that in Namibia too, in an election under international supervision in which all parties--including SWAPO--take part, similar results must be expected. Therefore, it would be like committing suicide for our own democratic system if South Africa were to accept these "international" elections. On the other hand, the West and the United Nations will now ask for elections of this kind with increasing pressure. A sober appraisal shows, at the same time, that after the debacle in Rhodesia the West will not even count exclusively on the political parties established in Namibia. Whether the pragmatic opportunism of the West likes it or not, it will proceed from the assumption that in the future the West will have to deal with governments that will at least be codetermined by the black "liberation movements."

Namibia and its democratic forces will in the future be able to count on a relatively open support by the West only if they promote even more the integration of the black majority, if they finally overcome the apparently unending debates on constitutional questions and if they take steps which are indispensable for the development and improvement of the living conditions of the nonwhite citizens.

This may be for many a bitter pill. But it must be taken in order to bring about a recovery which makes possible a continued existence, especially in the more distant future. We must hope that the National Assembly will not deal for too much longer with the debate on the so-called secondary level [elections]. It would be a far-sighted decision if the white population could renounce its demands for secondary level elections of our common national needs. In the kind of situation that has now developed it must appear to be mere phantasy if the white population continues its squabbles about the statements made by one or other of their parties. What must now become clear is the voting minority in our country and that elections on the "secondary level" are completely meaningless for the future of our country.

8889

CSO: 4403

MUDGE: DTA LOSING PATIENCE WITH UNITED NATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

DTA Chairman and RP leader Mr Dirk Mudge hinted last night that the ruling DTA in the National Assembly is getting close to telling the UN and Western five to go to blazers.

He was addressing a public meeting at the Windhoek Showgrounds which was attended by about 600 people.

Mr Mudge warned in no small way that the DTA's patience was running out with the UN and Western five on the protracted SWA issue and he pointed out that the UN would make no progress on the issue without the cooperation of the DTA.

He said earlier in his speech that the DTA still accepted in principle the idea of a UN supervised election and the need for an internationally acceptable independence.

Mr Mudge said however that with every meeting with the UN and Western five representatives he had lost confidence and indeed now believed that they were not truly interested in justice or a fair election.

The DTA had made it explicit that it did not want Swapo bases in the Territory and nor did it like the idea of a DMZ zone. The indications were that the UN was attempting to substitute new terms in place of the original agreement.

Mr Mudge also took a swipe at senior UN official Mr Brian Urquart who recently visited the Territory with the UN

delegation. Mr Urquart called for cooperation and trust from all parties to make the UN plan work.

"I am not prepared to accept Swapo's word, the word of a communist organisation", Mr Mudge said. "All communist organisations are the same and cannot be trusted".

Mr Mudge pointed out that the DTA was not prepared to request the SA troops to pull back while there were still thousands of troops along SWA's border. This would place the people of SWA in great danger. There was no guarantee that the troops in ~~Angola or Namibia~~ would not cross the border.

"If there is to be a UN election there must be proper demilitarisation. That is what we have asked for. We don't want Swapo bases in the Territory and thousands of terrorists about as Rhodesia had during its election".

Mr Mudge conceded that if the road to a UN supervised election remained closed, SWA could be forced to take the military road and this would require of the people of

SWA what the Rhodesian military road required of the Rhodesian people.

Mr Mudge said at the outset of his speech that he was happy to note that there was still considerable confidence in SWA and that this was reflected in the firming of property prices. SWA was also rapidly gaining more friends abroad.

"The confidence of our people in the future is our greatest strength, it is the very basis of our will to win", he charged.

He called on public servants in particular to throw in their weight with the new dispensation or alternatively to leave. If they had no confidence in the future but remained in the public service, they would be a danger to both their own future and that of the country.

Mr Mudge denied however that the DTA wanted to make

"party lackeys" out of civil servants.

Mr Mudge touched briefly on the SWA economy, saying that he was "not worried" about the present state. On the contrary, there was a lot to be happy about.

He stressed that the public sector believed that it had an obligation to the people of SWA and as such it would fully support the local private sector.

The Budget of R520 put through the National Assembly recently was SWA's highest ever, and if Defence, the SAR and Post office were added, total public expenditure in SWA added up to close on R1 b for the year ahead.

The per capita public expenditure was the highest in Southern Africa, including SA, he pointed out.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NNF-SWAPO-D MERGER REPORTED OFF--Windhoek. Plans for unity between SWAPO(D) and the Namibia National Front as a third force party in SWA/Namibia collapsed after NNF leaders announced yesterday that SWAPO (D) would no longer take part in the unity conference starting here tomorrow. The NNF secretary for publicity and information, Mr R.V. Rukoro, said at a Press conference the decision was taken because SWAPO(D) demanded parity in the new party. "The NNF is an umbrella body for five political parties and groups and some of these are bigger than SWAPO(D). Everyone is taking part in the unity conference on his own and is negotiating for the best position," Mr Rukoro said. He described what has happened as something which "could be a blessing in disguise." Mr Rukoro said the SWAPO(D) leader, Dr Andreas Shipanga was "politically inconsistent and unreliable." He based his accusation on a letter written by SWAPO(D) official who agreed in principle to unity without parity for his party. "This has been our stand throughout and the letter was written in my absence and without my authority and the people responsible have left the party," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 2]

NEW TOWNSHIP NEAR WINDHOEK--A Township for high density housing is to be established on the buffer strip immediately to the west of the proclaimed Katatura township. It was decided at the monthly meeting of the City Council of Windhoek last night to make application to the SWA Planning Advisory board for permission to do so. Councillor G.J. du preez wanted to know if it was really necessary to use the buffer strip at this stage. A city must have open spaces in order to breathe, he said. It was explained by Councillor S.J. Spies however that there was no alternative. Other land available is just not suitable. The area to the north of the Monte Christo road adjacent to Lafrenz Township has the disadvantage of being cut off from Katatura by a major road and is in private ownership. [Annatjie van Rensburg] [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Mar 80 p 1]

SUBSIDIZED CORN FOR CAPRIVI--The transport of maize and maize products to the Caprivi is to be subsidised to ensure that the price of these commodities is not higher there than in other regions of the Territory. This decision was taken by the AG's Council at its 18th meeting held earlier

this week. It was pointed out that due to drought conditions a shortage of maize had developed in the Caprivi. The expected crop this year will be much less than initially expected. As a result of these circumstances greater quantities of maize now have to be transported over longer distances. Consequently the retail price of maize and maize products has become higher in the Caprivi than anywhere else in SWA. A request for a subsidy on the transport of maize to the Caprivi was made by Enok, the largest supplier of maize to the Caprivi, and it was also recommended by the Agriculture Committee of the AG's Council. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Mar 80 p 2]

NO CIVIL SERVANT POLITICS--Windhoek: The DTA wanted civil servants to stay out of politics, its leader Mr Dirk Mudge, said here yesterday. Speaking in the National Assembly on the Government Service Bill providing for the administration and organisation of SWA own civil service, Mr Mudge said his party had included a clause in the Bill to prevent civil servants becoming lackey's of any political party. There was no objection to being loyal to their own political parties but there was a limit "they must not become actively involved." The Bill was later adopted by the Assembly with only the Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Sarel Becker, dissenting. The Bill provides for the 10 directorates currently performing the work of South African style Government departments to revert to departments headed by secretaries in the new government service. It also lays down working conditions and conditions of employment of SWA Government employees, based on the South Africa pattern.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Mar 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

INDEPENDENCE DAY EVENTS PREPARED

ZBC To Give Live Coverage

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation will transmit the independence ceremony live to the nation on Thursday April 17.

It will also transmit nationally a planned international soccer match at the stadium soon after the independence celebrations.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, requested that the ceremony be broadcast to the country as it happened, but ZBC did not have the necessary transmitter, an informed source said yesterday.

The transmitter, described as a video microwave link, will be provided by the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, a PTC spokesman confirmed yesterday.

He said: "PTC engineers will provide the facilities to enable ZTV/ZBC to make live broadcasts from Rufaro Stadium on Independence Day."

It had not yet been decided whether sound would be provided by telephone line or by a microwave audio link, the source said.

This was the first time the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation had done broadcasts of this kind, he said.

Tribal dancing, pop groups, mbira bands and drum-majorettes are some of the entertainments planned.

The entertainments coordinator on the independence celebrations committee, Mr Malcolm Pratt, said that people would probably start arriving at Rufaro Stadium as early as 6.30 p.m. on Thursday April 17 and entertainments would be provided until the arrival of the foreign dignitaries at 11.30 p.m.

The programme had not yet been completed, said another entertainments co-ordinator, Mr Basil Chidyamatamba. "There are 37 traditional dancing groups in Salisbury alone, and four Ndebele and four Shona choirs. It has not yet been decided which groups will appear at the ceremony," he said.

He said one of the traditional dancing groups definitely appearing, however, was the popular Mufakose Mbakumba group.

REHEARSAL

The chairman of the group, Mr Clement Hove, said it was already rehearsing in preparation for the ceremony.

Mr Chidyamatamba said that massed choirs, with possibly as many as 1 000 voices, under the direction of four conductors, would be singing "hymns" of praise to bless the new nation.

He said the songs chosen were "Euro-African-type" songs, which were usually sung in churches, and did not mention the name of any political leaders.

ORGANISERS

The first meeting between the choirmasters and the organising committee was held on Monday, and subject to transport facilities, the first rehearsal at Rufaro Stadium will be held on Saturday April 12.

The organiser of a youth choir, Mr P. Marime of Mufakose, said that an independence celebration competition was to be held in conjunction with the independence weekend.

Mr Marime said choirs from all over the country were practising for the competition, and most of the songs they would sing would be "liberation" songs.

Getting Ready for the Prince's Visit

EXTENSIVE renovations are being carried out inside one wing of Government House, Salisbury, in preparation for the arrival of Prince Charles on April 18.

The Prince is due to arrive in the morning with the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

Yesterday workmen were busy renovating and fitting new carpets in the wing, which was previously occupied by members of the security forces stationed at Government House.

It was reliably learned yesterday that a reception, followed by a private dinner, will be held for the Prince on April 16.

It is expected he will travel outside Salisbury the following day before attending an official State banquet preceding the midnight independence ceremony.

Prince Charles will return to London on the morning of April 18. The Governor Lord Soames, and his wife will leave for Britain in the afternoon.

Rufaro Stadium Ceremony

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by Rebecca Jackson]

[Text]

ADMISSION to the independence ceremony at Rufaro Stadium will be by invitation only and will be strictly controlled, the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove, said last night.

Mr Hove said that only invited guests would be able to attend the flag-raising ceremony because the country did not have a stadium big enough to hold all the people who would want to attend.

"However, in order to enable the general public to witness the event as it is taking place, it will be broadcast live on the television and radio networks. Friday April 18 and Saturday April 19 will be public holidays so that all the people can take part in the celebrations," he said.

Mr Hove was speaking in a television interview last night, and further details on the independence celebrations were later made available to the Herald.

He said: "The Prince of Wales will be visiting our country for this occasion, and we have invited representatives from almost 100 countries to attend the celebrations.

"We would wish to appeal to the public, certainly to enjoy themselves, but to do it in a peaceful and orderly spirit.

"We would want the visiting foreign dignitaries and heads of state to go back to their countries with a very good impression of this country."

Mr Hove said that the ceremony at Rufaro stadium would signify the end of British rule in this country. Nothing was organised for the districts while the official flag raising in Salisbury was being held, "but the provincial capitals can start celebrating immediately after the official ceremony," he said.

At noon on April 18, flag-raising ceremonies would be held in about 50 other district centres throughout the country.

"A minister or deputy minister or Member of Parliament will attend at each centre to participate. At the moment we are also trying for a march past or military parade in each centre."

He said that in addition to this a local committee had been established at each centre to organise some form of celebration or entertainment which the local populace would be encouraged to attend.

Asked how the celebrations were to be financed,

Mr Hove said: "The Government is providing a sizeable proportion of this expenditure. But we have also asked other centres to rely on their own resources."

He said that in Bulawayo the celebrations committee there had formed a separate fund-raising sub-committee, which had already raised more than \$33 000.

"I urge other people to follow this beautiful example. The time available to us to prepare for celebrations is very limited."

Mr Hove also appealed to the public for transport and accommodation for visiting dignitaries. "With the influx of visitors our facilities will be very strained. The hotel accommodation that is available will not be sufficient and so I would appeal to those of you who can accommodate any visitors to help us."

Offers

He said offers of accommodation, either for foreign visitors or for those from other parts of the country should be made to the Salisbury Publicity Association, telephone 705085.

Mr Hove also appealed to those firms with cars they would not need from April 15 to April 20 to offer them if needed. All such offers should be made to Commander S. Iretnowan of the Ministry of Transport and Power, telephone 700693.

He also said employers should arrange parties for their employees.

"Already some employers are arranging parties

for their employees on Thursday evening. If you are an employer, can you do something to help?"

"I have had meetings with organisations such as ACCOR to ask them to get their members to do whatever they can and, in addition, an appeal has been made to the local authorities throughout the country to play their part."

Decorations

Local authorities and city councils had been asked to do what they could to decorate the city for this occasion, "and you the public can do your part by helping to keep the city clean and to show our visitors that they are very welcome," said Mr Hove.

● In response to Mr Hove's appeal to become involved in the independence celebrations, the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce will launch an independence celebration fund, a statement said yesterday.

The Herald London Bureau writes that Whitehall sources said the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, would represent the British Government at the celebrations.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman thought it unlikely that Prince Charles would be able to accept any private social invitations during his short stay.

SPAIN NAMED NEW PRESIDENT OF CFU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 9

[Text] A former tobacco assistant and vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Spain, was elected president of the organisation at a CFU council meeting in Salisbury yesterday.

The chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, Mr Jim Sinclair, was elected vice-president.

Mr Spain--who was born in Salisbury in 1933 and educated at Umtali Boys' High School--has been vice-president of the CFU since July 1978.

Mr Spain entered organised agriculture 10 years ago as an elected member of the Cotton Growers' Council, representing Shamva. Two years later he was elected vice-president of the association, and two years later he was elected president, in which capacity he served for four years.

He was a member of the council of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union and, in July 1978, he became its vice-president.

Besides being a member of the Cotton Promotion Council, he has been chairman of the Union's Inputs Committee and chairman of the board of the Rhodesian Agricultural Pension Scheme for the past two years.

Mr Sinclair was educated at Bishop's, Cape Town, and at the Gwebi Agricultural College, Salisbury, where he obtained a first class diploma.

In 1972 he became the Norton representative of the Salisbury Area Cattle Committee and later was elected chairman of the Norton Farmers' Association and of the SACC.

He was later elected vice-chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association and in 1978 became its chairman.

CSO: 4420

EEC MISSION REPORTS ON AID POSSIBILITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

MR CLAUDE Cheysson, development commissioner for the European Economic Community, yesterday told the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that the community was keen to provide immediate and substantial emergency aid for Zimbabwe.

At a Press conference following their talks Mr Mugabe said that they had had an "excellent meeting". They had "looked at economic problems generally and tried to see how these could be solved through possible aid from the EEC and other international organisations".

Mr Mugabe declined to disclose how much aid would be forthcoming as this had still to be negotiated. Mr Enos Nkala the Minister of Finance,

who also attended the meeting, said: "Our requirements were made apparent in concrete figures."

Mr Cheysson said: "We are very anxious to enter immediately into assistance for emergency operations for the benefit of refugees — the construction of certain villages and possible action with neighbouring countries for the eradication of such diseases as foot-and-mouth."

The nine governments of the EEC were hoping for Zimbabwe to become a member of the Lome Convention as soon as possible.

The Prime Minister said his government had already written to EEC countries informing them of his intention to obtain membership of the convention.

CSO: 4420

CRANBORNE TRAINEES PETITION FOR STAND-DOWN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

NATIONAL servicemen based at Cranborne barracks in Salisbury yesterday presented a petition with 76 signatures to the Prime Minister's office calling on the Government immediately to end the call-up for national servicemen.

Two spokesmen for the servicemen, Mr Alfred Mupanhwa (24) and Mr Moses Mandoza (23), said the men at Cranborne were being wasted now that the war was over.

Mr Mupanhwa said national servicemen from intake 165 who had completed their basic training several months ago, were being kept busy as "gardeners".

"Nuisance"

"After the initial training period which the national servicemen learnt

to handle a weapon and then go on to basic specialised training, the men become something of a nuisance as nobody seems to know what to do with them now that the war is over," he said.

Both spokesmen said the petition was an appeal to the Government to end national service and that there was absolutely no argument with the Army authorities.

"We have been very well treated by the Army. Our instructors have always been extremely fair with us and have really looked after us through all the training.

"We have not gone to our military superiors with our complaints because we do not believe it is their problem. The Army will continue to meet its side of the bargain as long as the Government wants national service to continue. But we are determined to bring to the Government's notice the waste of valuable manpower and money in keeping us on," said Mr Mupanhwa.

The petition says that if there was any threat to national security the men would be prepared "to lay down their lives" for Zimbabwe.

Mr Mandoza said most of the national servicemen at Cranborne had

jobs waiting for them and were being paid make-up pay by their companies.

He said as a miner at Dainy mine he was receiving make-up pay but that he could not expect his company to continue to support him for very much longer.

Mr Mupanhwa, who works for a bank in Salisbury, said he was wasting his time in the Army while at work he was being overlooked for promotion.

"Because the war has ended there are very few operational needs. To keep us busy and out of trouble we are kept working in the gardens, planting grass and generally clearing up the yards. I believe we could make a far greater contribution to the future of Zimbabwe by being back at work," said Mr Mupanhwa.

The petition was handed to the Prime Minister's office yesterday.

SCHOOL SYSTEM CHANGES TO BE JUSTIFIED SAYS MINISTER

Community Schools Challenged

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said it would be unfair to pupils and their parents if changes were made in community schools before changes could be justified.

"I don't know why community schools are in existence and I feel that they have taken a retrogressive step from being Government schools," he said in an interview.

The Minister said he did not know enough about the present system with its different schools to plan his changes. "If there are any changes or no changes in the whole education system, they must be justified. I would prefer it if there were only Government schools, but that would be impossible."

Private schools in Rhodesia are protected by the Constitution drawn up at Lancaster House. "The Constitution is very specific on that point," said Mr Mutumbuka, "after all, it is their freedom to send their children to high fee paying schools or church schools if they want them to grow up in that sort of environment."

He said the education system in this country was very complicated, more so than the British education system. "Amalgamating the two divisions, which have very little in common, will pose a big problem which has to be studied in detail before it is finalised."

Mr Mutumbuka said there would obviously be changes in the school syllabus, or the children would stagnate. "There are developments all the time, because we live in changing times."

He felt that one of the priority changes should be that all children grow up learning more than one language. Many of the children grow up with Shona only, he said, and since English is the official language they would only benefit with a second language.

The Minister said he would work hard to give the country the best education system possible. "The most important resource of the country is its people, and we will do our best to prepare them for the future."

Future Uncertain

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT WOULD SEEM from the interview with the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Mutumbuka, which we publish today that no abrupt changes are to be made to the educational system.

Doubt still remains about the future of community schools. The Minister says that in his view, a view which we know to be shared by others, their introduction was a retrogressive step.

But we believe he is right to emphasise that any changes will come only after a thorough study and that the changes must be seen to be justified.

His assurance that private schools are protected by the constitution is welcome. They have a role to play in the educational system in this country and recognition of this is important.

No doubt there will be changes to some aspects of the schools system in Zimbabwe. But the priority is to reopen the schools which were closed because of the war and as many children as possible back to their classes.

We believe the responsible attitude shown by Mr Mutumbuka will meet with a warm response and that it is in line with the tone set by the Prime Minister.

CSO: 4420

MORTGAGE RATE INCREASE SEEN POSSIBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] The price of houses is rising, and there could be an increase in the mortgage rate, dealers in the property market have warned.

According to a survey, the price of houses in the \$40 000 to \$60 000 bracket has risen by almost 10 percent in some areas of the city.

Estate agents attribute this to the influence of political events, although some add that the steady movement of blacks into formerly white suburbs is also affecting prices.

Another recent development affecting prices is the arrival of organisations from overseas which need houses for their staff.

Executive-type houses are much in demand, and it is reported that some houses in the \$100 000 bracket are being considered for use as embassies.

Estate agents deny that there has been any frantic rush to sell houses after the recent election, but admit that there are more houses on their books now than there were immediately prior to the election.

The big demand at the moment has been for townhouses, especially in the avenues, some of which have been sold for prices exceeding \$50 000.

According to a spokesman for the Association of Building Societies of Zimbabwe, Mr Richard Collier, the building of townhouses is the only major residential building project to take place in the formerly white suburbs for some time.

"At one time investment in these areas ran to almost 40 percent of our loans," he said. "But now this has dropped to less than 10 percent and most of this is not for new houses but for renovations and extensions to existing ones."

Mr Collier said this was due mostly to lack of demand. Even at present prices, he said, it is still cheaper to buy a house than build one as the cost of building has risen steeply since UDI. "And it will continue to rise," he predicted.

Further gloomy news for would-be home owners is that the mortgage rates can be expected to increase. "At the moment our rates are lower than those for Government bonds," said Mr Collier "which makes them among the lowest in the world."

Expansion

"If the country remains stable, there will be expansion in all types of building. The money for loans might have to be borrowed from overseas at overseas rates, in which case I cannot see present mortgage rates remaining."

At present, building societies have millions of dollars tied up in loans to both local and central government and to private individuals, for development in local government areas.

When the municipality offered some 800 stands for sale in the Glenview areas, there were more than two applicants for every stand. To ease this shortage the municipality has decided to allow further development in the Warren farms area outside Salisbury.

CSO: 4420

SHARP RENT INCREASE PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Estate agents in Salisbury believe rents in the city could rocket soon and the demand for rented property is far outstripping supply.

Estate agents say there is a "chronic" shortage of houses and offices to let in the city.

"No one has put up office blocks for some time," an estate agent said. "The arrival of a number of overseas organisations which have set up offices in the city centre seems to have taken up what little slack there was."

On renting a house he said: "If I advertise a house to let on reasonable terms I have about 50 replies by midday. Some people just ask if it is a good house and take it without even seeing it."

Another estate agent agreed. "You have to be quick to rent a house here these days."

He suggested a possible reason for this was that many people had sold their houses and were renting until they saw how things turned out politically.

It is also likely that rents would follow the rising price of houses. "It is not a tenant's market anymore," said a trust investor. "At one time landlords were getting less than 5 percent return on their investment. With increased demand they should now get better returns."

Hotels too, are doing good business. While some residential hotels have reported only a slight increase in business, others say occupancy has been high ever since the arrival of the monitoring forces.

Other city hotels claim to be thriving and the spokesman for a national hotel group said he believed hotel occupation in the city would be scarce for some time.

The Meikles Hotel has opened its \$2.7 million Tower wing to the public for the first time. A spokesman for the hotel said: "We have badly needed these rooms for some time."

The construction of the Tower wing was started in 1974, but its completion was delayed by a fall in the hotel trade. The opening of the new wing will help to cater for the number of visitors for the independence celebrations.

Several hotels said they had received enquiries from tour operators on available space, and that bookings for the rest of the year looked good.

CSO: 4420

NKALA: \$200 MILLION NEEDED FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

AT LEAST \$200 million would be needed for the reconstruction of the rural areas, Senator Enos Nkala, the Minister of Finance, said yesterday.

He said it was vital the TTAs were fully developed and turned into "industrial growth points" so the villagers could remain and work there instead of flooding the country's towns and cities.

But because of the war which had destroyed the economic fabric of these areas the Government's task of rebuilding schools, clinics and bridges would require vast sums of money, he added.

In an interview, the Minister said that following the recent OAU meeting in Addis Ababa, in which he also took part, the United Nations would give Zimbabwe \$5.6 million on independence day.

He expected that more financial aid would be forthcoming from various organisations and nations such as Sweden, the United States, the European Economic Community, the Scandinavian countries and others from the Eastern bloc.

However, he said he would personally oppose any loans that had strings

attached as this would tie down the Government's hand and economic independence.

"We will not allow ourselves to be enslaved again after emerging from slavery. I can't agree to any loans that will burden ourselves or to anything that may in the long or short run, decrease our freedom of operations," he said.

He reiterated an earlier statement that the rich would have to pay for the services to better the lot of the poor.

"I have no apologies to make to anybody (about the statement). The ordinary man has been exploited for too long. Now is his time to be given the opportunity to work himself upwards or even to catch up with the rich.

"My way of thinking is that the rich must help the poor to come up towards them so we don't have people who live in two worlds when they are living in the same country — some outrageously rich, others outrageously poor.

"All I am saying is that the rich must pay a certain percentage — say about one or two percent — and that this money be directed to the uplifting

of the ordinary man. There is no question of us taking the wealth of the rich as some people have suggested," he said.

Sales tax on food, particularly that on the basic commodities bought by the man in the street would be cut, the Minister said, without saying by how much.

At the moment he was working on this measure, which would be announced before the Budget and he appealed for patience among the lowly-paid blacks.

Mr Nkala, who attended the Lusaka nine-nation economic summit which ended on Tuesday, said the meeting had been a success as the principles of economic co-operation had been identified and later adopted by the black heads of government, including Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe, with a potential for agricultural development, had been assigned to set up a commission which would study the various food commodities and crops that could be produced in the region.

Mozambique was charged with the task of overseeing transport, while Tanzania had been assigned the development of industries, the Minister said.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS SEEN NEEDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 5

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE development of the agricultural potential of the rural areas may go a long way towards the solution of the problem of decentralisation, Mr Gordon Handover said yesterday in Bulawayo.

Speaking at a "mini seminar" organised by the National Property Association, Mr Handover, chairman of Dunlop Rhodesia and ARRI's export advisory committee, said he hoped the new Government would take a strong line on decentralisation.

"New smaller centres must be created in the former tribal trust lands as peasant farmers are transformed from subsistence to commercial farmers by the reallocation of land and extension assistance planned by the new Government.

"These rural service centres will provide the services required by relatively prosperous African farmers, not only technical and financial, but amenities for the improve-

ment of the quality of their life.

"Thus, jobs will be available in these new centres, which will stem the flow to the main urban centres," he said.

UNHEALTHY

Mr Handover said there has been an unhealthy concentration of the country's population in Salisbury and Bulawayo, with migration being aggravated by the war.

It is essential that the expected new factories should be sited in the smaller centres "because the job opportunities offered will not only absorb numbers of the unemployed presently centred in and around such centres, but could attract unemployed people from the main urban areas and even some non-farmers from the rural areas."

However, the development of the smaller centres alone would not solve the problem of centralisation. New centres must be created, he said.

CSO: 4420

GWELO MOVES TO SAFEGUARD WATER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 5

[Text]

GWELO City Council has taken several major steps recently aimed at ensuring the city's future water supplies.

It has accepted a \$899 080 tender for the construction of a 2m diameter tunnel and allied works between the new Amapangokwe Dam and the pumping station and purification plant at Gwenoro.

It has decided to invite tenders for the relining of the 450 mm main from the Gwenoro treatment works, and it has accepted in principle the construction of a raw water reservoir and purification works in the area of the rifle range.

Gwenoro Dam and the

new Amapangokwe Dam are situated virtually side by side with the treatment works on the land between them.

To run a pipeline from the Amapangokwe Dam wall to the works would involve a distance of some 5 km, whereas to build a tunnel from the dam to the works would involve only about 1 km. One advantage of the tunnel is that once established it would not require any maintenance, whereas a pipeline would.

It has the added advantage that if it becomes necessary in the future the tunnel could be extended straight through to Gwenoro Dam, thus enabling the water levels to be balanced. As water was drawn from Amapangokwe it could be replenished with water from

Gwenoro, ensuring that Amapangokwe would always remain full.

The relining of the 450 mm main pipeline from Gwenoro to Gwelo became necessary when sections of it were lifted and found to be deteriorating very fast. The council was told that the corrosion was serious and that if it was relined it should be able to deliver 15 percent over its normal delivery capacity.

Having accepted in principle the idea of a raw water reservoir near the rifle range the consulting engineers are to investigate its feasibility and report back.

This reservoir would be about twice the size of Ngamo Dam and it has been pointed out that quite apart from its practical uses it would have a high amenity value.

CSO: 4420

RAL FORESEES GOOD YEAR FOR ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

THIS year should be good for the Rhodesian economy, says the RAL Guide to the Economy, but political stability must be ensured and inflation, complicated by the delicate issue of wage levels, is a problem.

Prospects for the year include:

A "dramatic" effect on mining brought about by peace.

A reluctance by foreign traders to buy Rhodesian tobacco.

Industrial and commercial property owners being reluctant to sell because they believe their investments are secure.

INFLATION

The review says the economy has a good base to build on from last year, when almost all sectors showed very good recoveries. But coupled with this was a higher inflation rate of 13.7 percent for the year to December.

Among the most spectacular performers were construction and manufacturing. Building in the first 10 months was 43 percent higher than the same period the previous year.

However, there is a

somewhat gloomy picture for the Rhodesian economy. Uncertainty is partly due to uncertainty over continuity of supply and because foreign cigarette makers need to introduce the Rhodesian product into their blends slowly.

STOCKPILES

The high cost of keeping tobacco stocks in most parts of the world have forced manufacturers to cut stockpiles from three years' supply to a year and even less.

"This is a recent advance and the excess stocks created by it are still affecting the market," says the review.

Also, makers can now use less tobacco to fill the same cigarette space — 1 kg of tobacco used to fill 1 000 cigarettes, but this has been extended to 1 300.

Before UDI Rhodesia had 22 percent of the world flue-cured market and its share dropped during sanctions. But this was brought back to 11 percent in recent years, says the review.

On inflation and the cost of living the review says: "The prospects of price increases being contained in the coming year

will hinge on developments in three major areas: wage policies; agricultural support policies; and issues relating to this country's terms of trade with the rest of the world."

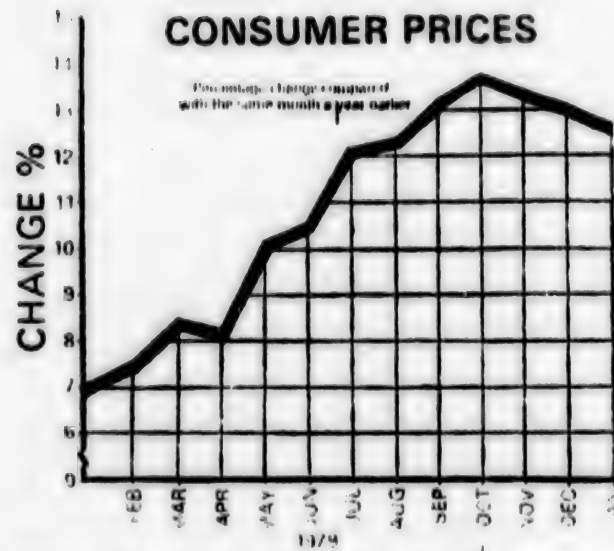
Wages are likely to be one of the thorniest problems.

"To the extent that the authorities are persuaded that a more cautious approach to wage policies will help stimulate the business sector and lead to the further development of markets and the creation of more job opportunities, the generation of inflationary pressures from this source could be held to modest levels."

LIQUID FUELS

Terms of trade should improve markedly because sanctions have been removed and especially because of lower costs of buying liquid fuels.

"Imported inflation has been a major component of Zimbabwe's inflation patterns in recent years, and the reduction of its effects in the coming year will assist the country greatly in holding down increases in consumer prices."



CONSUMER prices soared last year, but declined in the last couple of months mainly because of a drop in the price of oil in Rhodesia. The RAL Merchant Bank graph shows the percentage change in prices compared with the same month a year earlier.

CSO: 4420

RAIL SERVICES' SURPLUS UP 26 PERCENT

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE RHODESIA Railways earned an operating surplus on rail services in 1979 of \$13 441 000, the highest operating surplus since 1972.

The Monthly Digest of Statistics for March — which gives the Railways' traffic and financial figures for the calendar year — shows that last year operating revenue increased 26,4 percent over the 1978 total to \$102 841 000.

Operating expenditure on the rail services also increased 10,6 percent to \$89 400 000. But the surplus showed a massive jump from the previous year's \$550 000.

The critical figure in the Railways' financial statistics — the surplus or deficit in total income and expenditure, including debt servicing — shows that the organisation is still in the red, but the deficit has fallen by 18,1 percent to \$28 965 000.

The figures show that the number of passengers carried by the Railways last year declined by nearly 30 percent, from 2 227 000 to 1 574 000.

But the revenue-earning tonnes hauled increased 3,8 percent to 11 621 000.

The digest also shows that in the first two months of this year the total value of mortgage bonds registered increased 54,6 percent over the same period last year to \$30 620 000, while the value of mortgages increased only 0,6 percent to \$1 517 000.

The value of building plans approved in the country in January was \$7 678 000, compared with \$6 365 000 in the same month last year.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON MINING INDUSTRY NEWS

Bright Prospects for Chrome

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] Prospects for the chrome industry in Rhodesia are extremely bright. Local ferrochrome and silicon chrome has been well received on the most important world markets, with immediate good demand and prices from the United States.

In Europe and Japan local temporary problems have inhibited immediate sales, but demand is expected to pick up considerably in the second half of this year.

This assessment has been made by Mr Tony Shepherd, managing director of Rhodall Ltd., one of the country's "big two" chrome mining and refining organisations.

He returned to Salisbury last week after a series of visits to steel makers in the U.S., Europe and Japan to reintroduce them to Zimbabwe chrome.

"Overall, the prospects are extremely encouraging," said Mr Shepherd.
"There is tremendous interest in our product in all the main markets."

There is also a good possibility of demand from a fourth market--the Comecon countries. Inquiries have already been received from East Germany, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

"The Prime Minister has said he intends to pursue a policy of non-alignment, and when we have decided the best way to place our chrome in these countries I expect strong demand particularly for low-carbon ferrochrome."

Mr Shepherd said the removal of sanctions was well-timed for chrome on the U.S. market. Stainless steel manufacturers, expecting a recession in 1980, had reduced their stocks by the beginning of the year.

"In fact the recession has not materialized in the stainless steel industry. Orders were good and prices reasonable.

Recession

For technical reasons, American steel companies were also glad to receive the higher-grade chrome.

In Europe the recession had not been expected until later in 1980, and buyers had already, to a fairly large extent, completed their first and, in some cases, second-quarter purchases.

In addition, the South African ferrochrome producers had sold heavily ahead of the lifting of sanctions. The British steel strike had also diverted supplies to other parts of Europe, and these factors meant that it was more difficult to move into the European market.

The duty-free status, granted Zimbabwe by the EEC countries has, however, helped local producers and sales are expected to increase in the second half of the year.

In Japan the stainless steel industry is buoyant, but expecting of an electricity price increase from April 1, Japanese ferrochrome producers had been working at full capacity and buyers stocked up ahead of a price increase.

"We found that demand for the second quarter of 1980 was weak because of the large stock holdings, but this is seen as a very temporary setback and clear indications were received from all sides that Zimbabwe ferrochrome would be most welcome," said Mr Shepherd.

This country lies second in the world for reserves of chrome. South Africa is estimated to have 80,6 percent of total reserves, while Zimbabwe has 14,6 percent. Russia is next with 2,1 percent, Finland 0.9 percent and other countries, 1,8 percent.

While almost all of this country's reserves are of high-grade ore, technological advances mean that the high grade is not as important to consumers as it was.

A move in this country's favour is the trend towards the smelting of ferrochrome in the countries which have deposits. Smelters in developed countries are reducing their output.

Union Carbide already has one of the largest ferrochrome refineries in Southern Africa, and Rhodall--which established the first refinery in Africa at Gwelo--has started a feasibility study into the need for an additional furnace.

"The main aim will be to improve the balance of our products," said Mr Shepherd. "We are out of balance in that we produce only 45 000 tonnes of the bulk product."

"Our chrome industry is very well placed. Our success now depends upon our efficiency and the availability and price of ancillary smelting materials such as coke and quartzite and, above all, on the country's being able to maintain a competitive power tariff," said Mr Shepherd.

"Over the years our clear advantage in this area because of Kariba power has been whittled away by the increasing reliance on thermal power.

"This is not an aspect which the Government must watch with great care as it is the main edge we have over our competitors."

Boost for Bindura Nickel

BINDURA Nickel Corporation Ltd has followed its record net profit of \$6 075 000 in the year to December 31 by forecasting higher profits this year.

Chairman Mr G. A. Carey-Smith said in his annual statement that he believed metal prices in 1980 should give a higher level of earnings in foreign currency terms. But there is uncertainty about the exchange rate between the Rhodesian dollar and the U.S. dollar, in which nickel is sold.

Reminding shareholders of the 4 percent revaluation of the dollar last month Mr Carey-Smith said: "In my view a further revaluation is a more likely possibility than a devaluation.

"It is inevitable that costs will increase further in 1980, but we shall do all we can to minimise the effect on our profit.

"I believe, however, that providing our operations continue to run smoothly the 1980 profit should be greater than this past year."

● MTD (Mangula) have increased their interim dividend for the half-year to March 31 to 29c. Last year the company paid 12c in the same period.

Working profit has increased 102.6 percent to \$9 759 000, while the taxed profit has jumped 133 percent to \$6 901 000.

Earnings per share in the half-year were 34.5c compared with 14.8c in the same period last year.

The directors say that copper production did not hit target in the half-year because of mining problems at Miriam shaft. Higher prices more than compensated for the shortfall.

The maintenance of earnings in the second half will depend on high metal prices.

Mines in Umvuma Reopen

Salisbury THE HERALD In English 2 Apr 80 p 11

[Text]

ALMOST 55 years after large-scale work stopped on the once-mighty Falcon and Athens Mines in Umvuma, they have now been opened and work is under way which may restore them to their previous glories.

The two mines, which were the reason for the booming activity in Umvuma during the 1910s and 30s, were closed in 1926 after almost 15 years of large-scale operations.

Lomrho, which has taken over the mines, has expanded the Athens Mine by deepening the central shaft to another level, and with this renewed interest much needed life blood has been pumped into the dormant village.

Mine manager Mr Tim Nangle said the Athens mine only was in full operation as it was virtually a virgin ore body. Activity on the neighbouring Falcon Mine was in re-processing.

"The old oxide dumps on the Falcon are being reprocessed, but we have only a small pilot plant, which is not in full production. Plans to re-open the Falcon fully have not been completed," he said.

The first claims to be pegged in Umvuma were made by the French South Africa Development Company in 1902, and in 1911 were bought by the Falcon Mines Company.

A great deal of money was poured into the mine. The familiar chimney stack was built in 1913, as the draw for a large blasting furnace at the foot of the hill. The remains of the furnace and the brick flue which connected it with the

chimney are still there.

Fifty huge Nissan stamping mills were operated in those days—the foundations can still be seen.

The mines closed in 1926 not through lack of gold, but for economic reasons. The company had problems trying to separate the three metals found there—gold, copper and silver.

The minerals could not be separated on the mine. A mat consisting of all the metals was produced and sent to America to be refined.

This problem has now been overcome with a carbon in pulp process which produces the gold and silver bullion, and the copper is extracted by flotation.

Mr Nangle sees a great future for Umvuma and the mine is slowly reviving the town. At a cost of \$278 000, a large housing scheme has been planned for the mine's 350-odd employees.

As much as this is good news for the village of Umvuma, however, there is also the problem of water shortage.

For years, Umvuma has been supplied by the tiny Blinkwater Dam, which would be in danger of running dry with the mines in operation. Plans are being made to recycle the water for industrial purposes. A new sewerage system is to be built which will supply this recycled water.

The rural council is faced with the prospect of completely overhauling its water supply system, and an estimated \$160 000 is being spent on this project.

BRIEFS

RESTRUCTURING OF PF--Patriotic Front delegates in Salisbury yesterday agreed to a restructuring of the party. A statement issued at the end of a two-day meeting chaired by the president and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said the delegates agreed "to adopt a working document to enable the restructuring of the party to meet the challenge of the present situation." The 250 people present also agreed the reason for the party's participation in Government was to secure and consolidate the country's independence and development. They said they would work towards holding a party congress soon. "The meeting vigorously condemned the malicious rumours circulating in the country to the effect that Zimbabwe was going to have only one party." Delegates also agreed to maintain the party's identity as well as "to strengthen national unity and eliminate all divisive tendencies, in particular tribalism, regionalism, sectarianism and class consciousness." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Mar 80 p 1]

MINE OUTPUT--Mining production for February reached a total of more than \$36 million for the second time this year, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday. In a statement he said \$36 302 473 was produced compared with the January figure of \$36 873 852. The combined total was nearly double those for the same months last year. "I am very pleased to see these figures, and would like to thank all those in the mining industry for their good work for Zimbabwe," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 2]

RAILWAYS TO CHANGE NAME--Bulawayo--The general manager-designate of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways, Mr N. Lea-Cox, announced yesterday that they would be renamed the National Railways of Zimbabwe once legislative formalities were announced. Records show that the name Rhodesia was first used in 1899. The name became representative in 1927 when the Beira and Mashonaland Railways merged with Rhodesia Railways (Pvt). In 1947 the Rhodesia Railways Company became a statutory body owned by the Government. It was divided into two separate systems, Rhodesia Railways and Zambia Railways in 1967. Legislative formalities for changing to Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways were instituted in June last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 1]

RESERVE BANK ON LIQUIDITY--The Reserve Bank has effectively tightened up on liquidity by narrowing the definition of what makes up a bank's minimum liquid asset ratio. The Bank has been concerned about the excessive amount of money in circulation and is said to be more worried about what might happen when loans and development aid come into the country. Under the new arrangements, applicable from this month, commercial bank acceptances relating only to a specific transaction involving the export or import of identifiable goods will be eligible. A bank cannot include its own acceptances among its liquid assets for purposes of the liquid asset ratio. Nor can it include acceptances of a subsidiary or of a banking institution by which it is controlled, even indirectly. In May last year the Reserve Bank increased minimum liquid assets by 10 percent for commercial banks and accepting houses. Building societies' ratios increased by 5 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1]

NO LONRHO NEWSPAPER--A spokesman for Lonrho Investment Company in Salisbury yesterday denied any knowledge of plans to launch a new newspaper, Iana reports. A report in the Guardian newspaper of London yesterday said Lonrho planned to invest £3 million towards the production of a daily newspaper which would back Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe. But Lonrho public relations officer Mr Bill Livesey said yesterday: "Nobody here has heard anything about it. As far as we are concerned Lonrho has no plans for a new paper at this stage." Asked about Lonrho's offer, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday he had not heard anything about it, but added the Government could consider such an offer were there to be no strings attached. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 9]

BULAWAYO STRIKERS--Bulawayo--Bulawayo City Council's corps of about 300 dustmen and street sweepers returned to work yesterday morning, after a one-day wildcat strike. The director of the city's Health Department, Dr E.F. Watson, said all the workers agreed to go back after being told that the municipality work study section would examine their grievance, reports Iana. The men went on strike within minutes of arriving at work on Monday. The strike was the first since a two-week wave of industrial unrest apparently petered out at the end of last week following an appeal by the Prime Minister for strikers to stop their "inexcusable" action immediately. Throughout the period of strikes, which involved more than 16 000 workers in nearly 50 offices, factories and farms, the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, toured the country addressing strikers. He promised action was in hand to improve workers' conditions wherever possible, but expressed no sympathy for those who were on strike for a lighter work load. "If anything Zimbabweans must work harder and longer hours than before," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 1]

SHONA BIBLE--Bardwell Printers, which was recently taken over by the P and C group, has won an order for the printing and binding of 50 000 New Testaments in Shona. The contract has been placed by an American organisation, Bibles for Africa, which had planned to have the Bible printed in the United States. "Our quote made the organisation's representative change his mind,"

said Bardwell's managing director, Mr Colin Murray. "Some years ago Bardwell's printed a limited run of the Shona New Testament and we were able to reassemble the plates and start the printing run." Printing has been completed and pages are being collated for binding. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 4]

ADHESIVE EXPORTS--A Salisbury chemical manufacturer has formed a new company with a German-owned firm for its adhesives division and hopes to start exporting to African states to the north of Rhodesia within the next two months. Glue and Chemical Products is merging its adhesive operation with Kwikbrite (Rhodesia), the selling arm in this country of the Henkel group, whose head office is in Dusseldorf. The glucose division of Glue and Chemical is not affected. The new company will be known as Synta Chemicals (Pvt.) Ltd. The managing director of the Salisbury firm, Mr L.H. Meltzer, will be a director and will be on the board of Kwikbrite, which will sell the products. Mr D.C. de Gersigny has been transferred from Henkel South Africa to become general manager and a director of Kwikbrite. Mr Meltzer says the company hopes to start exporting in the next six to eight weeks. "We are going to look at new technology and will be able to get much better equipment," he said. This would include hot-melt adhesives, used in packaging, which dry much faster than existing glues and so lead to greater productivity. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 4]

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY--Charges were withdrawn against four men who appeared in the Harare Magistrate's Court in connection with a grenade attack on the Salisbury home of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, on February 6. Mr Paul Assister, a sergeant in the Guard Force, Mr Ishmael Gono, Mr Patrick Katsande and Mr Phillip Karanda, were released from custody after being pardoned under the Amnesty (General Pardon) Ordinance 1980, said a Department of Information spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 1]

INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION FUND--Bulawayo--Bulawayo firms have, so far, pledged \$32 000 towards the Matabeleland Independence Celebration Fund, the Rev Canaan Banana said at a Press conference yesterday. Originally it was hoped to raise \$300 000, but, following further planning of the two-day celebrations on April 18 and 19, the target is now \$500 000, Mr Banana said in an interview. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 1]

CANTEENS CLOSE IN 3 CENTERS--Bad news for the troops passing through Mtoko, Marandellas, Penhalonga or Enkeldoorn--forces' canteens no longer operate in these centres. Independent women volunteers and members of the Women's Voluntary Services of Rhodesia have decided with the present security situation there is no longer a need for the centres they run. The chairman of the Enkeldoorn forces' canteen committee, Mrs Charmaine Stella said the 50 or 60 women involved there had hardly seen any security force members pass through their establishment since the election. The centre was one of many in the country not run by the WVS. The national president of the WVS, Mrs Joyce Belton, said the Marandellas, Penhalonga and Mtoko canteens had closed during the last week, and she had no doubt that other WVS canteens would

close soon. The Mtoko canteen, situated in the sub-JOC had been run for several years from Salisbury, with Salisbury women doing weekly shifts. Mrs Belton said the WVS were told that with troop strengths right down in the area, the canteen service was no longer required. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 2]

ARMY UNITS MAY TRAIN IN U.K.--As part of a programme of assistance to the Zimbabwe Army, the British Government is hoping to arrange for individual attachments of members of the Zimbabwe Army to British Army units, a spokesman for the Governor said yesterday. The spokesman said in an announcement from the British Ministry of Defence, the British Government was looking forward to sustaining the "close ties" that had developed between the Zimbabwe and British armies. In response to a request from the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the British Government was considering ways of providing help in the form of training and other assistance. Proposals would be made shortly, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 80 p 9]

THORNHILL CLOSED TO CIVILIANS--Gwelo--Private pilots in Gwelo who, because of the security situation have been allowed to use the facilities of the Thornhill military air base and to leave their aircraft parked in the open there, were told recently this facility had been withdrawn. The pilots--about four of them--had been using Thornhill for about a year but they have now returned to Gwelo's civil airfield at Mimosa Creek where they house their aircraft in their own hangars. One of them, Mr Ken Winsor, said yesterday the Mimosa airfield was in first-class condition. Throughout the period it has been maintained, cut and fertilised daily. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 11]

UNITY GROUP PRAISES MUGABE--The National Unity Association has "warmly applauded" the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for his "positive approach towards acts of intimidation and strikes by employees." Of the Prime Minister's nationwide broadcast last week, the vice-chairman of the association, Mr L.V. Dube said yesterday his association supported Mr Mugabe in everything that he said. He said that with Rhodesia under international scrutiny it was important that "we should build up a reputation for peace, progress, stability and common sense." Regardless of one's political affiliation it was essential that the country unite in "a concerted effort to ensure there is respect for the law and the rights of individuals," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Mar 80 p 5]

ZANU (PF) REFUTES BISHOP'S CLAIMS--A ZANU (PF) spokesman yesterday denied allegations by the UANC that his party was terrorising and intimidating UANC supporters. Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the acting publicity secretary for ZANU (PF), was reacting to claims by the UANC president, Bishop Muzorewa, that his party members around the country were being terrorised by ZANU (PF) supporters. Bishop Muzorewa, in a 14-page document addressed to the Governor, Lord Soames, claimed his supporters had been murdered, tortured, beaten up and kidnapped. The violence would lead to a flood of refugees fleeing the country, he said. Copies of the Bishop's dossier have been sent to the Prime Minister; the

Commissioner of Police; the Commander of Combined Operations and the Minister of Home Affairs. However, Dr Zvobgo said yesterday the allegations were mischievous and "calculated to detract attention from the fact that it was Bishop Muzorewa's own supporters who terrorised the masses throughout the country during the election." ZANU (PF) had gone out of its way to instruct supporters not to assault, attack or intimidate any UANC leaders or supporters, he said. No comment was available from the Police about the UANC allegations late yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Apr 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL EXPLOITATION--President Senghor of Senegal has disclosed that his country is to exploit an oil field 64 kilometers from the island of Casamance later this year. The Senegalese Government has previously left the oil untapped because it was too expensive to extract. However, due to the high price of crude oil, experts say it is now worth developing. [Text] [AB051349 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THE NATION

Victoria NATION in English 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] President Albert Rene yesterday reviewed the progress made in the country in the first three months of 1980, announced an increase in salary for government workers and once again called for national unity in the interest of the country's development. He was addressing the nation in a broadcast over Radio Seychelles.

On the progress made, the Head of State considered the most important as the introduction of the scheme that gave at least half a day's work to all the unemployed.

"Today, anyone with the will to work and who for some reason is not employed can take home at least R. 20 a day."

This was not a large sum, acknowledged Mr. Rene, but it allowed a worker to feed his family until he got a permanent job.

"Today there is no reason for a father to see his children go hungry when he gets home at night."

Another success was the provision of education for all children.

"However there is still much to be done," said Mr. Rene.

While it was true that all children had a place at school, for the rest of the year a great effort would have to continue to be made to continue improving the education system.

"This is one of our major priorities of 1980," he said. "In particular we will have to discuss and find solutions to certain disciplinary problems that still exist in schools," he added.

The people had made progress in many other domains, the President said.

The housing programme was continuing and Government was studying the possibility of building yet more houses. Land was being sought for this.

In the health sector clinics were being opened so that the people could receive medical care closer to home.

Mr. Rene said that during the past three months Government had discussed pay rises for its workers with the National Workers Union (NWU).

"I have pleasure to announce that we have now agreed to this and that on April 1 there will be a rise in salary for all government employees, details of which will be published soon.

"However, in general those who get the least pay will get the highest rise. For example someone who gets R. 679 a month will get R. 879, nearly 30 per cent more. Those who get more pay will get only R. 150 rise.

"At the same time we are also studying an increase for our pensioners."

President Rene then cautioned that while the rise was being granted, certain past habits would have to stop.

Free transport to work for certain government employees would cease now that there was an improved public transport system and from April 1 the transport of workers in open trucks, a dangerous practice, would have to stop.

Government was also reviewing the issue of protective clothing for certain jobs to ensure that it would be provided only when really necessary. This matter was being discussed with the NWU.

Turning to the future, the Head of State said:

"The principal point I want to make this evening is that for us to continue progressing we must have unity; we must reflect together and work together. If we do not do this we will not succeed.

"I want, in the meantime, to point out that we have made much progress and that this continues day by day.

"There are many districts where the people are today marching hand in hand. But there is still much to do.

"The people as a whole should be proud of what we have done since June 1977. We really have taken several steps forward and if we continue working hard our future is secure.

"In 1977 prophets of doom said that we would not succeed. Today they are ashamed because they are realising that we are really advancing along the road we have chosen.

"We still have enemies, we still have among us those who want everything for themselves, but today the Seychellois' eyes are wide open and we are on constant guard to make sure that no one stands in our way.

"In the eyes of our children, today in 1980, a light of hope that did not exist three years ago burns brightly. On that hope we will build our future and no one will stop us."

CSO: 4420

RENE'S DOMINATION OF 'PARADISE' HIT

8 assels SPECIAL in French 22 Feb 80 pp 18-21

[Text] The coup that brought France Albert Rene to power on 5 June 1977 continues to poison the atmosphere in the archipelago that used to be known as the 'Paradise of the Indian Ocean.'

Signs of deterioration have multiplied in the last 2 1/2 years. Now Seychellois feel themselves caught in a vise that tightens more every day: the one of collectivization or rather cubanization. As for President René, who had formerly declared: "I will resign if I ever will need bodyguards," he travels about the island only by armored car escorted by military jeeps full of armed soldiers.

Successive Stages

Whereas France Albert René had professed to be of moderate socialists inclination before the coup, things changed quickly once he came to power. The first sign was changing the names of streets in Victoria, the capital of the main island Mahe: Avenue de la Revolution, Avenue du Cinq Juin and other names that replaced those inherited from the British era. However, the new head of state showed his new face mainly to foreigners: within a few weeks, the 5,000 foreigners counted in the 1972 census were reduced to a mere 2,000, and while this number was further reduced to a hundred in October 1979, all those that do not belong to any diplomatic corps have been expelled by this time. Or, put in jail. It is worthy of note, however, that the USSR embassy has 64 diplomats on post; that is a rather impressive number for a country like the Seychelles. Further, a few months ago, France Albert René called on the troops of the Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere whose sympathy for the Eastern Bloc is well known. These troops installed several bases on the islands while organizing their training programs; this again cost the lives of three children who detonated a grenade left behind by the Tanzanians. Then, after the Tanzanians, Algerian came as 'advisers', then other technicians or advisers, Soviet or Cuban. Then, possibly due to their influence, President Rene made his first big blunder.

"Nou Pas Oulé René!"

Last October he announced to the population that all young men of over 14 had to serve 2 years of "Youth military service" and that all children of over 6 years also had to take para-military training. He had decided moreover that the young men over 14 had to go to the island of Coetivy (200 airmiles from Mahe). Even if it meant they would be separated from their parents for 2 years and that they would return changed after this period of military indoctrination and training. Also, one can't fail to remember what happened in Angola last year, when it was noticed that the Luanda authorities were sending young Angolians to Cuba for period of several years, again, to be educated and trained there. This was brought to light by an Air France steward who had refused to do his service without the parents' consent of the trip. The parents hadn't known anything about the removal of their children.

The reaction of the Seychelles people to the decisions announced by President René were such that he had to "defer" their effective dates. Defer, but not cancel. Well, this sword of Damocles still hangs over the head of the young people ear-marked for this involuntary exile far from their next-of-kin. Opponents of France Albert Rene and particularly the "Resistance Movement" have already named him President "Bokassa II." The slogan, however, taken up by hundreds of children in Creole dialect as they parade through the streets of Mahe; "Nou pas oule Rene:" "We don't want any part of Rene," is even more significant. Because to them he represents dictatorial power, because he personifies the dehumanization of the friendly and patriarchal island life. The Seychelles people further know that he is ready to sell the nation to the Kremlin. And that is probably the worst thing, at least for global strategy.

It Is Always Oil

How can these peaceful islands acquire such a disproportionate importance? One only has to study a world globe for that. Two routes bring oil to Europe and Africa; the first, the Suez Canal, is used most. The second, to be used in case the canal is closed or when there are troubles in the Mediterranean, leads from Indonesia and the Far East and goes around the bottom of the African Continent. These routes then have on point in common: both of them are no more than 1,000 km distance from the Seychelles. It follows that whoever has the Seychelles islands has the means to "break up" those routes. This is due to the 2,500 km cruising range of fighter airplanes, a fact that the Soviets realized very early. They have a major trump in hand with a chief of state devoted to them to the degree that President Rene seems to be. Strategically speaking then, the most important thing is to construct an air-base that would eventually allow fighter planes to intervene within that excellent 1,000 km range of the archipelago, while bombers would have a much wider range. Further, since it appears difficult to construct that base on Mahe' without the local population or the resistance movements knowing it, only one choice remained: Coetivy. That same island will perhaps serve as a youth military camp for Seychellois over age 14 and which offers the

advantage of being completely flat, with a length of 12 km and a width of 4 km. Although the island is owned by a Frenchman, named Andre Delhomme, the government will find one way or other to acquire it. Even if it comes down to forcing Mr Delhomme to sell at a ridiculous price. As of now, the topography of Coetivy appears ideal for establishing an immense airport and a naval base accessible to nuclear submarines, next to the "Youth military camps." The whole project under Soviet control through Cuban intermediaries.

Machiavelli or Shylock?

What then are the objectives of President Rene? Does he belong ideologically to the pro-Soviet camp? Or, does he have a personal interest in welcoming the USSR? This last hypothesis is quite conceivable, for one of the main reproaches raised against him by the resistance movements is that he leads a life style incongruent to the islands' means. His residence, named Sans Souci, is luxurious; his cars are European limousines and his wife has a more than considerable interest in an insurance company (General Insurance), hotels, the tax-free shops.... His department heads also follow this trend. President Rene is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea: in his willing rejection of the Western Bloc he gave in to the "heavy" build-up of the Tanzanians, then the Algerians, and finally the Cubans and the Soviets. He also had to give them guarantees such as forcing youths to take reorientation courses, an obsession of totalitarian regimes who want to "educate" the combattants of tomorrow. In that respect he collided with the Seychellois character: a mixture of stubbornness and typically Creole easy-goingness. Added to this is an anxiety about the freedoms left by the colonial powers and the present awareness of national independence. Compounded by a keen sense of private property and the notion of personal gain obtained by individual labor and the exploitation of not always abundant resources. One can already foresee that something is going to happen in the Seychelles in the near future. President René will either become a USSR puppet (and then watch out for the strategic consequences if Coetivy really becomes a Soviet base in the Indian Ocean) or, he will run the risk of getting himself chased from power. This again would be possible only after a coup by the resistance (and then the "allies" could well decide to resort to violence and mass repression) or, by a well worked-out plan to have France Albert René succeeded by another more indebted president: the Afghan tactic right in the Indian Ocean. So, the archipelago could become another Cuba (thanks to the Cubans, of course) trained on the Western Bloc nations of Africa; mainly on such countries which recently began to strengthen their relations with the United States and which we discuss elsewhere in this issue. It proves that in this part of the world everything is [closely] related and politics forms a circle that, albeit perfect, certainly is nonetheless vicious. For, a government that takes it out on children puts itself among the untouchables. Except in the view of those who feed on carrion.

SPPF STRUCTURES, ROLES EXPLAINED

Victoria THE PEOPLE in English Mar 80 pp 3, 4 16

[Text] The Seychelles People's Progressive Front held an extraordinary Congress on February 24th 1980 to examine how to improve the efficiency of consultation between the people, through their branches, and the Central Executive Committee, Government Ministries and Departments. The Congress also re-examined the role and responsibility of elected members.

The aim of the Congress was to ensure a more permanent dialogue between the people and their leaders through the established political and state structures as well as the pro-paper co-ordination of the Front's activities at Branch level.

The extraordinary Congress which was presided by the Front's President, Mr. France Albert Rene, after much discussions and deliberations approved a comprehensive document outlining the Party Structures and their roles. We publish the full text of the document.

The Seychelles People's Progressive Front is a revolutionary party. In order for the Front to carry out its revolutionary role in the creation of a new society it must constantly be analysing its actions and policies in order to determine whether it is following the right road.

When it was decided that the Seychelles should become a one-party state it was necessary to set up various institutions in order to carry out the wishes of the people. The Constitution which was decreed on the 23rd March 1979 stated in Section 5 (1) of the Schedule that Seychelles is a one-party state and

that all political activities shall be conducted under the auspices of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

The Constitution provides for an Executive i.e. President and Ministers.

It also provides for a Legislature. The role of the Legislature is to consider bills and pass laws. The legislative power is vested in the President and the Assembly.

From what has been stated above it is clear that matters of policy are the direct responsibility of the Front.

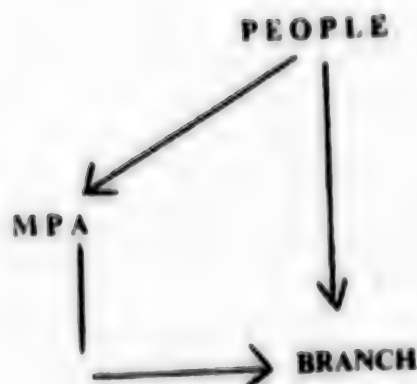
The Legislature acts where necessary in order to give legality to the policies of the Front; and the Executive implements the decisions of the Front.

It is not the duty and role of the Executive or the Legislature to formulate and debate policy matters.

In order to understand this clearly we need to reflect on the role of our various institutions.

The vehicle for the transmission of the views and ideas of the people is the Branch which, through its Executive Committee, is the direct representative of the people of any given district. Being an avant-garde party the Branch is made up of those members of the public who are considered capable of implementing the policies of the Front. Through its Executive Committee and its members constant attention is paid by the Branch to the wishes and feelings of the people.

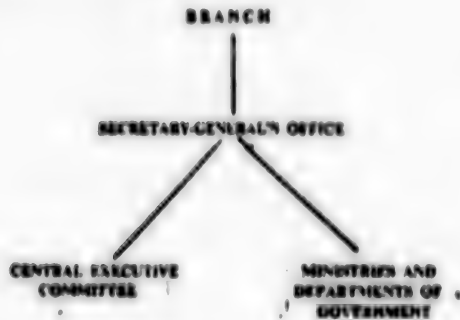
The elected member in each district serves as a link between the people (particularly those who are not members) and the Branch. The elected member is a Branch member selected by the Branch in order to effect this liaison. The elected member must carry the wishes and feelings of the people to his or her Branch for consideration and analysis. We thus have the formula.



In past systems the Branch did not exist as a popular vehicle for the transmission of the wishes of the people. This role was undertaken by the members of the Legislature. Under our Constitution this is no longer so. The Branch is the vehicle and no one else. Were we to do otherwise there would be continuous conflict and duplicity.

Once considered and adopted, proposals and questions will be transmitted by the Branch to the Central Executive Committee Secretariat in order that they may be passed to the various organs responsible to act on them. Thus matters of policy will be presented to the Central Executive Committee of the Front for consideration. Matters requiring Executive action will be transmitted to various government ministries and departments respon-

sible for the matters raised. We would then have the following formula :



In this way the wishes and feelings of the people will be transmitted in an orderly and efficient manner. A system which will ensure speed and efficiency will be established. Each matter raised or question posed will be recorded for transmission.

The Legislature, i.e. Members of the People's Assembly has a second role to perform. Once the process of analysis has been carried out the Government may have to legislate if legislation is required. It is the duty of the Members of the People's Assembly to do so. This is the only role of the People's Assembly — to consider and pass laws, after discussing such laws in the Branch. In the consideration of proposed laws the Members of the Assembly, on the mandate of the Branches, may seek clarification and explanations from the Ministry or Department responsible for presenting the laws in question. In this way all laws proposed may be debated and discussed and decisions reached.

Consideration of laws will be carried out in the most informal manner and we should not attempt to copy rules and regulations which have no significance in our new society.

Thus, once a piece of legislation has been proposed it will be forwarded, through the Secretary-General's office to each Branch for consideration by the Branch. The Branch will then be in a position to mandate its Member of the People's Assembly. At the same time as the Bill is sent to the Secretary-General's office it will be published in order for members of the public to contact their Members of the People's Assembly and give their views for consideration by the Branch. Thus, with respect to proposed legislation the formula would be :

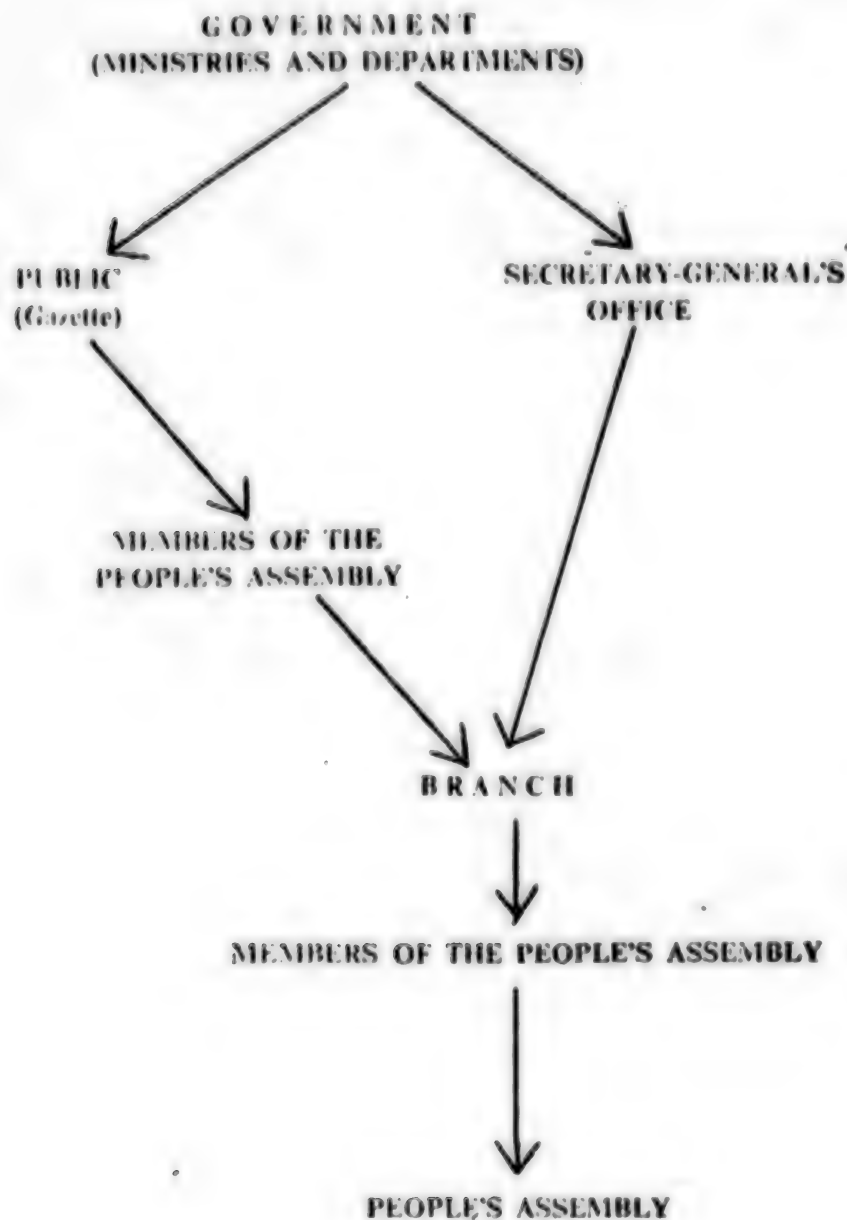
Congress adopted the following resolution :

1. All members of the People's Assembly must put questions, proposals and ideas gathered from the people to the Branch Executive Committee for discussion and transmission and nowhere else.
2. Branches should consider all proposals and questions and if approved should transmit them to the Secretary-General's office.
3. The Secretary-General's office should transmit to the Central Executive Committee or to Ministries and

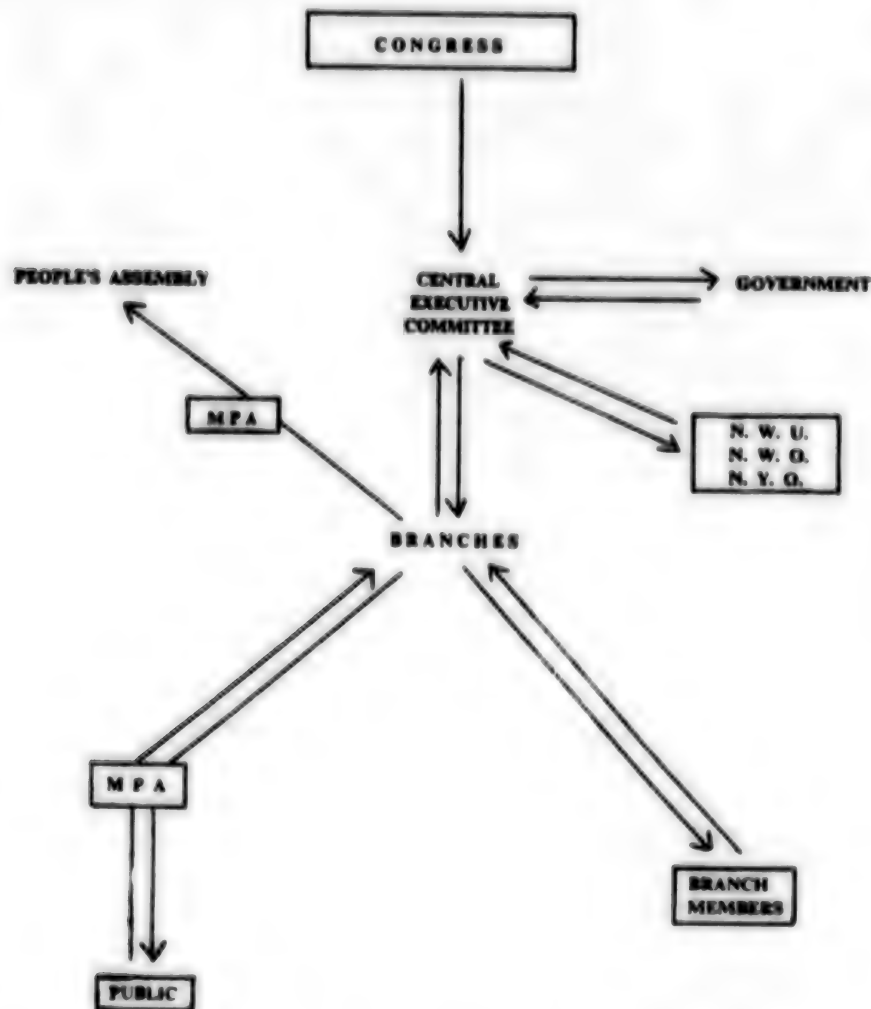
Departments of Government concerned all proposals and questions received from Branches.

4. The Central Executive Committee and all Government Ministries and Departments must promptly deal with all proposals and questions and return them to the Secretary-General's office for onward transmission to the Branches.

5. All proposed legislation by Government should be published and simultaneously sent to the Secretary-General's office for onward transmission to the Branches.



6. Branches should consider proposed legislation and mandate their Members of the People's Assembly on what to do in the People's Assembly.
7. The Standing Orders of the People's Assembly should be amended to comply to the decision of the National Congress and to make meetings of the Assembly as informal as possible.



N.B. The Secretary-General's Office is the Executive Secretariat of the Central Executive Committee.

SEYCHELLES

SINON REPORTS ON FAVORABLE TRIP TO GRENADA, JAMAICA

Victoria NATION in English 24 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The increasing gains of the Seychellois socialist revolution have impressed two other small island states in the Caribbean--Grenada and Jamaica--said Mr. Guy Sinon, Secretary General of the SPPF and Minister for Administration and Political Organisation, on his return yesterday morning from visits to these two countries.

Talking to our reporter at Seychelles International Airport soon after his arrival Mr Sinon said that whenever he had compared political or socio-economic systems with Prime Ministers Maurice Bishop or Michael Manley of Grenada and Jamaica respectively, they had found many similar policies and objectives. However, the progressive West Indian states were impressed to find that Seychelles had either already set up or was already building some of the necessary infrastructural components of a socialist society when these were still just plans in Grenada and Jamaica.

"There was one very serious reason for this--multy-party systems that were clearly not benefiting the people," said the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front. "Seeing the immense problems such political systems have brought the leaders of Grenada and Jamaica help you to understand and appreciate more the advantage of our own one-party system," added.

Mr. Sinon explained that in both Grenada and Jamaica development of the people was being held back by the unscrupulous and partisan squabbling of those parties not in power in an effort to hinder or even stop socialist progress.

"This has led to many people being confused and easily led astray," said Minister Sinon.

Prime Minister Bishop said in his anniversary speech that he did not believe that the democratic system of Western Europe suited Third World countries. Government of the people, for the people, and by the people could not mean popular participation only during elections with the constituents hearing or seeing little of their so-called representatives until the next elect.on.

Nevertheless, Minister Sinon continued, it had been encouraging to see small island states like us facing similar problems and struggling determinedly for similar ideals despite being so far away from us.

Mr. Sinon's trip to the Caribbean first took him to Grenada where he represented Seychelles in the West Indian island's first anniversary of its own liberation from the corrupt rule of the despotic Sir Eric Gairy on March 13.

The new, progressive Grenadian leader, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, to whom Mr. Sinon delivered a message from President Rene, expressed the wish to visit Seychelles one day to see first hand the progress of our revolution. But for the time being he was leading the Grenadian people in their hard struggle to make something of real benefit to them of the socio-economic shambles left behind by the fleeing Gairy and clique. In many sectors, such as the all important agriculture, Grenada was starting from scratch, said Minister Sinon.

Like Seychelles, Grenada had had to form a people's army to protect its revolution from a major mercenary threat organised by Gairy and sympathetic foreign interests who were anxious of the great example Grenada had set for other oppressed peoples in the region.

As a result Grenada was still the victim of the hostility of most of the conservative Caribbean states--with the notable exception of Cuba, Jamaica and Guyana--"who do not understand what Mr. Bishop, or for that matter, Mr. Manley of Jamaica, are trying to do," said Mr. Sinon. "Like us the Grenadians have to remain very alert."

After the Grenadian celebrations, Minister Sinon went on to Jamaica, another victim of imperialist destabilisation attempts where he delivered a special message from President Rene to Prime Minister Manley.

However, the main aim of this short visit was the strengthening of ideological ties and political co-operation between our two peoples.

Looking back at the whole trip, Mr. Sinon said that despite the great distance that separated Seychelles from Grenada and Jamaica we were all bound together through a common determined struggle towards the total freedom of man. So although personal contact was difficult, the similarity of the three peoples' aspirations and problems warranted closer ties and a more frequent exchange of ideas and experience for the common triumph of our popular struggles.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH CUBA REPORTED

High-Level Mission

Victoria NATION in English 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ECONOMIC co-operation with other countries of the developing world as opposed to costly reliance on the rich countries has obviously been cemented as a major component of Seychelles' non alignment policy as talks with a Cuban aid mission during the past week have shown.

Since Tuesday a high level five-man team headed by Mr. Ricardo Guerrero, Head of the Africa Section for Economic Co-operation in the Cuban Ministry of Economic Co-operation, has been having talks with various government officials in assessing future avenues of economic co-operation between the two countries.

Yesterday the delegation called on President Rene at State House.

Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister for Planning and Development explained that

the visit should be taken within the context of the growing worldwide movement for development co-operation within the Third World to the exclusion of dependence on the rich countries.

"We are thinking seriously about developing in harmony with our own kind", the Minister said. "We are not the only developing country that has adopted such a policy.

"Last year there was a very important United Nations conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on this theme and Seychelles was represented by a high level delegation led by Mr. Robert Grandcourt, the Principal Secretary for Economic Development, Planning and Housing.

"As a result of such a policy you will often hear talk of co-operation with India, a poor country which, despite many economic problems,

has progressed impressively in certain sectors such as industry, with Guinea, Benin, Algeria and Tanzania.

"Cuba is but an addition to this list and an important one."

Dr. Ferrari explained that he had much hope for valuable co-operation with Cuba due to the close comradeship of the progressive countries of the Third World. He pointed out that it was essential that such countries worked together for their common benefit and development.

"Cuba cannot offer us financial help but together we can analyse the Cubans' wealth of experience in the development struggle and tremendous progress that

they have made in such sectors as agriculture, education, health and fishing. Such gains were achieved with little money and much hard labour", said Dr. Ferrari. "and as a result of the brave effort of the Cuban people no one can deny that the Cuban Revolution has made great progress even if it is still experiencing much difficulty.

"Such experiences can only serve as important examples for Seychelles if we want to develop into a nation that can depend on itself", Minister Ferrari added.

"Thus I am optimistically looking forward to close and dynamic co-operation between Seychelles and Cuba".

The Cuban delegation also includes Mr. Jesus Gonzalez, also of the Ministry of Economic Co-operation, Mr. Aurelio Cabeza, of the Ministry of Industry and Fisheries, Mr. Julio Perera of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr. Jorge Brooks of the Ministry of Public Health. The delegation has been accompanied in its talks and visits by the Cuban Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Laureno Cardoso.

As well as holding talks with a delegation from the Seychelles Government led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, members of the team have also met other ministers and visited Seychelles Hospital, the Fisheries Division, the Anse aux Pins State Farm, the Anse Royale Rural Clinic and schools.

The delegations of the two countries held round-up talks yesterday.

Official Reviews Talks

Victoria THE NATION in English 25 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THE possibility of economic cooperation with Cuba, following a week's visit to Seychelles by a five-man aid mission from the socialist West

Indian island has been substantially strengthened in the sectors of health, agriculture, fisheries and education.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Planning and Development, speaking on behalf of the delegation of senior Seychelles Government officials from several ministries that held round-up talks with the Cuban team on Friday, said that the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere.

In the sphere of health the Cuban delegation agreed to examine further the possibility of sending doctors and specialists — the latter on short term visits — to Seychelles, and of training Seychellois doctors and nurses in Cuba.

An exchange of technology in agriculture was also discussed. The Cuban team expresses interest in Seychelles' experiments with various crops and cultivation methods especially where climatic conditions resemble those of Cuba. Thus a delegation from Seychelles' research centres has been invited on a study tour of similar centres in Cuba, with the aim of sharing experiences in this field.

An invitation to visit Cuba was also extended to the fisheries sector. Whilst the Cuban officials expressed a willingness to extend aid in this sector, they preferred that a Seychellois delegation should make a study tour of

the Cuban fishing industry so as to judge for itself the aid Seychelles required here.

In education, it was stated that Cuba would continue accepting students from Seychelles. To facilitate such students' introduction to the society and educational system of the Spanish-speaking island, a language teacher would be sent to Seychelles to teach Spanish.

Finally as far as economic development was concerned, both sides agreed that a fact-finding mission from the Department of Economic Development, Planning and Housing should visit the central planning unit in the Cuban capital, Havana.

The spokesman pointed out that whilst Cuba had made impressive progress in the fields discussed, it was still encountering many problems as a result of imperialist economic boycotts. Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties, Cuba had learnt to stand on its own feet and pursue an independent policy of self-reliance and positive non-alignment.

The Cuban aid mission which left Seychelles on Sunday included senior officials from the Ministries of Economic Cooperation, Industry and Fisheries, Agriculture and Public Health.

SEYCHELLES

OIL EXPLORATION EXPECTED TO BEGIN

Victoria NATION in English 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The last phase of the three-year search for oil in Seychelles' waters is expected to get underway in the coming week following the arrival early this morning of the Amoco Seychelles Ltd drill ship, the 'Diamon M Dragon.' The vessel, accompanied by the workboat 'Force Tide' and a helicopter, passed by Mahe on its way to its test drilling site on the Owen Bank, 100 miles to the west.

The test site has already been marked with a buoy by the seismographic ship, the Western Beach, which has been in Seychelles for the past three weeks taking soundings.

The warehouse ship, Ware-Ship Two, which has been anchored in Port Victoria since January with equipment and supplies for the drilling, will move around to the west coast of Mahe to ease the ferrying of supplies. However since the vessel needs to remain in calm waters it will anchor only about three miles off the coast.

As the drill ship did not stop in Victoria last night, health, customs and immigration authorities were visiting the ship by helicopter at eight o'clock this morning. Accompanying them were representatives of Amoco Seychelles and of the Diamond M Dragon Company.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

NEW POWER GENERATORS--Four new generators that will greatly boost the electricity supply in Seychelles have arrived in Victoria from Britain and will be unloaded this weekend. One of them, a 5-megawatt generator, is twice as big as anything already in the Republic. It will be installed at the New Port power station and be used to extend the electricity service on Mahe. It should increase output capacity by 40 percent. The other three are 672-kilowatt generators for the electrification of Praslin. They will be installed at the power station at Baie Ste. Anne where the building is big enough to take a fourth generator if it should be needed in future. The Praslin scheme, which is part of the National Development Plan, is due to come into operation in 1981. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 27 Mar 80 p 2]

COPRA INDUSTRY--Last year saw a slight rise in the high prices of copra on the world market over 1978, says a report from the Seychelles Copra Association (SCA) released recently. This has resulted in the continuation of 'very good' prices for Seychelles' first grade and cup copra. Local first grade copra, which is used in the coconut oil products industry, sold at well over R 4,500 per tonne and a total of 3,620 tonnes were shipped overseas. As usual Seychelles' unique cup copra, the main buyer of which is Pakistan, commanded prices of some R 2,000 per tonne more than the first grade. A sum of R 200 was paid through exporters on each tonne of copra shipped and this went into the Copra Price Stabilization Fund. Very strict inspection of export copra was done by the Produce Inspector of the Department of Agriculture. The SCA brings together coconut planters, copra producers and dealers. Its purpose is to control and organise for export the bulk selling of copra owned or produced by its members. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 26 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENTS STEVENS, LIMANN EXCHANGE DINNER SPEECHES IN FREETOWN

AB020917 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Following the communique signing ceremony at the (?government) lodge, President Limann told newsmen that his visit to Sierra Leone has been very successful and added that his useful and cordial discussions with President Stevens would form the basis for further positive action. Dr Limann described the problems in Africa as identical and stressed the need for the pooling of material, spiritual and economic resources.

On his achievements for Ghana during his 6-month stay in office, President Limann expressed great delight that peace and security were once more returning to Ghana. On behalf of the press, the acting director of information, Mr Herbert Williams, wished the president "bon voyage" and expressed satisfaction at his exposition to the press.

Speaking at an official dinner in honor of the Ghanaian leader, President Stevens said that such visits afford the opportunity to exchange views on a wide range of issues, particularly on matters affecting the African continent. He paid glowing tribute to the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah who, he said, conceptualized, among other things, a united Africa to enhance the continent's political and economic solidarity. President Stevens said that the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah also visualized a joint African high command, a concept which, he pointed out, is currently occupying the attention of the Organization of African Unity. The fraternal ties that bind Ghana and Sierra Leone, President Stevens continued, started since the colonial era and have continued to grow stronger with inspiration to explore new grounds for further cooperation. In the field of education, he said, a number of Sierra Leoneans have in recent months benefitted from training in fisheries, veterinary studies, architecture and various other fields in Ghana, while similarly many Ghanaians have been trained in Sierra Leone. President Stevens added that this policy of cross-fertilization is not only in the best interest of the two countries but also underscores the desire for strengthening links between Sierra Leoneans and Ghanaians. We must endeavor, he said, to work even closer at the bilateral level and within existing institutions such as the OAU and the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States].

Touching on the political scene in the African continent, President Stevens declared that the outcome of events in Zimbabwe should bring home to the government of South Africa that no amount of intimidation and harassment can defeat the cause that the people of Namibia are pursuing. He called for all possible help to the people of Namibia until independence is finally achieved. President Stevens expressed confidence that with the good will and moral support of friendly countries like Ghana, Sierra Leone can meet the challenge to host the OAU this year with confidence.

In his speech, President Limann recalled the role of Fourah Bay College as a center of higher learning and excellence which has nurtured and inspired many West Africans, thus helping to introduce large numbers of professionals and administrators, some of whom, he said, still abound in Ghana even today. He noted that if the distance separating our two peoples did not pose any impediment to the long established, close and beneficial relations between Sierra Leone and Ghana, it should not now pose any hindrance in view of modern technological advances in transport and communications which, the Ghanaian leader observed, have overcome space and accelerated time. The Ghanaian head of state therefore appealed to the people of both countries to build upon the sound foundation of brotherliness which has been so firmly laid over the years and passed down to us. For our part, he said, we are prepared to explore and utilize the full range of possibilities for bilateral cooperation with the government of Sierra Leone. President Limann further intimated that it is only through collective effort that the people of our subregion and the Third World in general can meet the challenges posed by the inequality and injustice of the present economic order dominated by a few rich countries.

On the political situation in southern Africa, President Limann said that the victory of the gallant people of Zimbabwe over imperialist and racist forces constitute [few words indistinct] against racial discrimination and domination. He referred to the confrontational politics of the superpowers which, he said, constitutes a threat to world peace and stability. He appealed for sanity, moderation and levelheadedness, adding that the vast resources of the rich countries can better be utilized in helping feed and clothe the world's teeming poor and hungry millions. Ghana will always condemn all (?Western moves) which ignore the Third World, for new, better and greater glories can be won for the benefit of mankind as a whole, the Ghanaian leader declared.

Addressing the Ghanaian community at the official residence of their high commissioner in Freetown last evening, Dr Limann asked them to be law-abiding in their host country and to help build and make it a better place to live. President Limann stressed that it is his government's policy to make Ghana regain her values and qualities. They should uphold their dignity and self-respect.

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RICE--Following the trade agreement signed between Sierra Leone and Japan last year, the first consignment of 10,000 tons of rice has arrived in Freetown. A further 10,000 tons is expected in May this year. The loan is expected to be paid within a period of 12 years including a 10-year grace period. [AB031105 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

IRAQI ASSISTANCE; INCREASED COOPERATION VIEWED

Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 1 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] The Republic of Iraq has granted to the RDS [Somalia Democratic Republic] aid in the amount of \$25 million, equal to 155,925,000 Somali shillings. This was noted by the president of the State Committee for the Economy, Comrade Ahmed Mohamed, a member of the Central Committee of the SRSP [Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party], who added that the aid, free from any political conditions or restrictions of any other type, also includes the delivery over a period of 5 years of 5,000 tractors. Of the \$25 million, \$15 million will be given in cash, while another \$5 million will be utilized to provide color television for Mogadishu and its surroundings. Furthermore the Iraqi government will take on the responsibility for part of the costs in training Somali television technicians. The remaining \$5 million are destined by the Iraqi government for aid to the refugees in Somalia, to provide food, medicine, etc. Comrade Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud emphasized that this aid is the result of conversations which our leader, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, had with President Saddam Hussen of Iraq during the Arab summit in Tunis. As a consequence of their conversation on the subsequent reinforcement of Somali-Iraqi cooperation, there has been the recent visit to the RDS by Iraqi first vice premier, Taha Yassin, a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Iraq, who in his conversations with Somali authorities reached agreements concerning cooperation in mining, prospecting and in the development of agriculture, of livestock raising and of fishing and the strengthening of commercial relations. They also examined the possibility of broadening the existing project of the oil refinery. They also agreed to strengthen the study of the Arab language in Somalia: in this regard, the Iraqi government has pledged to finance the construction of an institute for the training of teachers of Arabic for the primary schools.

8956

CSO: 5300

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH FRG--An agreement for technical cooperation between the RDS [Somalia Democratic Republic] and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed several days ago in Mogadishu, at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Under the agreement, the FRG will build, in Mogadishu, a vocational school with 10 different specializations, the cost of which will amount to DM 9.3 million. The school is scheduled to open in July 1982. For the Somalians, the agreement was signed by Comrade Mohamed Scek Osman "Jawari," the general manager of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, while Hans J. Bodenbofer, an official of the FRG Ministry of Technical Cooperation, signed for the FRG government. [Text] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 15 Feb 80 p 1] 8956

CSO: 4404

DE KLERK ENVISIONS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Feb 80 p 10

[Commentary by Willem de Klerk: "More About Sacrifices, Laws and Tempo; Seven Thorny Questions (conclusion)"]

[Text] Three questions of the series remain. One is a protest question: How come the whites have to make sacrifices without counter-sacrifices by the nonwhites?

The other is a question inspired by anxiety: Will there be changes in the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act?

The seventh is a question about time calculation: Does the tempo of political development keep pace with the demands of our situation?

As regards the sacrifices there is a counter-question: Exactly what sacrifices have we made hitherto? Will the readers please think hard and send me the complete list?

It is true, the whites gradually forfeited exclusivity in the grandstands, sports fields, parks and other places where people congregate. A handful of farms were bought up for consolidation. Adjustments were made for the style of governmental machinery with more consultation, a greater say for the blacks and greater receptiveness to their claims.

And then in the course of the years a great deal of money from the white taxpayer was invested in the development of black and brown areas.

That which we had to relinquish and give away? What has been given is in our own interest.

The time of sacrifice will definitely come. South Africa is going to be a great altar for the sake of survival, self-preservation and orderly development.

We will not come out on the other side unscathed. If, however, we want to keep from being handed over as a battered spectacle, if we want to continue to be a factor in our country with self-respect and self-validity, we will have to climb down from many of our little thrones and leave many of our sacred precincts.

Must this come from only one side? White sacrifices, without counter-sacrifices from the others?

Meanwhile, three black states have after all become independent. Revolution was strongly opposed in their own midst and they participated in negotiation procedures. A black middle class has been developed with hard work and difficult effort. Skill, qualifications and cultural development have increased dramatically.

In South Africa's political setup--as in any political setup--give and take will have to be the basis of all negotiation, for we are seeking meaningful compromise.

We cannot build on a white Santa Claus image and a "thanks boss" system. Nor on a moralistic pity for the "poor blacks."

Politics is a hard business. For that reason these compromises will also make hard demands on the whites and all of the others. Everyone will have to do his share.

We are also making demands on the blacks and browns: Maturity, fairness, integrity. If they do not want our paternalism they should not behave like children.

As we prepare our people for the sacrifices and the high standards in relationships between peoples, we likewise expect that they will do the very same thing.

They should stop with their complaint sessions and themselves convincingly roll up their sleeves.

As regards changes in three basic apartheid laws--the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act--little has as yet been officially said.

My honest opinion, however, is that those laws cannot remain as they are. They have become symbols of offense and they constitute the most serious obstruction on the way to a settlement.

On the other hand, in a land of many peoples, a land of population minorities and a land with all of its racial conflict potential, we cannot get along without a legal regulation for the protection of group rights.

There is a school of thought in National [Party] ranks to the effect that we should revoke the laws in question and consolidate them in a law which entrenches group rights. The formulation aimed at, however, should not be wrung from the others. Via consultation among the peoples and broad advice from experts of all of the population groups and after consensus about the provisions of the involved law for the white, the black and the gray world, such a law may enjoy general acceptance.

We should, however, not be in too much of a hurry about this. It would be better first to present a statement of intention about the matter and then begin with the systematic preparation of it.

The question about too rapid or too gradual political development is a basic one from the point of view that wrong political timing may be disastrous. Ian Smith is a tragic example of this. He underestimated the [involved] forces; he stubbornly clung to a dream and so eventually bungled things for the whites. The well-known "too little and too late" resulted in loss of the power of negotiation.

There is some urgency about our political affairs. Options are reduced every year.

This does not mean panic and head-over-heels plunging into things we have not properly considered. It does mean that we have no time to waste, for a settlement will very soon become increasingly complicated.

If democracy--meaning a rejection by the electorate of the necessary settlement agreements--obstructs the road, then I want to predict that we are going to have an emergency situation in South Africa.

And such an emergency situation may make it necessary for the authorities to suspend democratic procedures temporarily, so as to get the wagon out of the drift in the interest of all.

In Short: It Is Extremely Difficult

1. What are we headed for and why isn't the policy course spelled out clearly?

We are in the midst of a transition policy which blocks dogmatic finality about the development ahead and furthermore renders it dangerous. We are headed for a course of a multipopular [involving many peoples] political dispensation in which the say of each people in its own affairs will be maintained and in which there will also be provision for a share in the say about common matters. This will involve considerable constitutional shifts.

2. Should we pay attention to foreign pressure?

Capitulation or "overselling" ourselves will profit us nothing. In our solitariness, however, we should not do anything stupid. The West can hurt us considerably and if we totter economically we will be defenseless politically. Caught in the international clash of interests, our only hope lies in achieving domestic accord between the peoples and races in regard to a policy course. And with lofty diplomacy, expertise, giving and taking, real negotiation, initiative and considered compromises about negotiable matters, all communication channels in the international world should be kept open.

3. Where does discrimination stop and where does integration begin?

Integration is an obliteration of the unique world of every racial group by as complete as possible a mingling of the races. This is not what is underway in South Africa. Unnecessary bugbears are being raised about this matter.

It is in the interest of South Africa's racial settlement goal that many of the old imposed apartheid limits be reconsidered. Greater mingling is the reality of our social development, while retention of one's own life-world will continue to be a basic pattern.

4. Are we on the road to power sharing?

We should cling to two poles. Political power must be shared so that its own control will be guaranteed for each people through its own political institutions.

Political power must also be bound together on various levels, each with its own kind of authority and authority limitations. Whites, Coloreds and Indians will have to work out a formula for power sharing and throw it into gear in a confederation together with urban blacks and autonomous and independent South African black authorities.

5. How come the whites have to make sacrifices without counter-sacrifices by the nonwhites?

Sacrifices from both sides will eventually come in the interest of a political compromise. This will call for hard work. For us whites this will mean that our getting down from many of our little thrones and giving up many of our sacred precincts.

6. Are there going to be changes in the apartheid laws?

It will obviously be necessary to replace these laws with a law which entrenches group rights, after we and the blacks have discussed the matter together and reached a conclusion.

7. Is the tempo of political development too rapid or too gradual?

If we want to create an emergency situation in the country and squander our negotiating power, we should begin applying the brakes now.

In response to all seven questions, we may say that our political situation is dangerous and complicated. Over-simplification in presenting and solving the problems is an unreliable and rejectionable policy.

Next Wednesday we will deal with the reaction of our readers to this series.

5742

CSO: 4408

TREURNICHT WANTS MULDER BACK IN NATIONAL PARTY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Feb 80 p 19

[Report: "Connie Should Return, Says Treurnicht"]

[Text] Johannesburg--Dr Connie Mulder belongs in the National Party and it is not yet too late for him to return; this is what Minister of Public Works Dr Andries Treurnicht said yesterday evening in Potchefstroom, in a packed auditorium of the Potchefstroom Teacher's College.

Minister Treurnicht said that he felt that he should reply to assertions by Dr Mulder to the effect that he [Treurnicht] and some other cabinet ministers belong in the National Conservative Party.

Minister Treurnicht spoke at a meeting of the Sybrand van Niekerk branch of the National Party.

He said: "Unnecessary division among whites in South Africa should be eliminated. If division has already occurred, it is not too late to return to one another."

"I think Dr Mulder belongs in the National Party; he should have followed the advice of his friends to remain silent for a while and then to return to the National Party."

Minister Treurnicht pointed out that on a previous occasion Dr Mulder himself tried to persuade him to accept the new constitutional setup which the National Party envisages. "Now Dr Mulder says that this is no longer acceptable to him, whereas he was a member of the cabinet when it was approved."

Minister Treurnicht made it clear that he agrees with everything which the government is doing and particularly with P. W. Botha's statements and the 12-point plan. "I am a balanced Nationalist, neither verkramp nor verlig. I am conservative, but I do not want anyone to make a distorted image of that," he said.

"We should not confuse the energetic revelation of sound nationhood [being a separate people] with racism."

In response to a question from the audience, Minister Treurnicht replied that local authorities should proceed in an understanding and orderly way to do everything in their power toward settling possible situations in which friction may arise between various population groups. The questioner had voiced objection to lines in the post offices in which blacks and whites have to stand together and also to the use of public white toilets by nonwhites.

5742

CSO: 4408

KAPIRI MPOSHI COUNCIL TO BE DISSOLVED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] The short-lived Kapiri Mposhi township council is to be dissolved under the new decentralisation of local government system, it was learned yesterday.

But the move has sparked off a crisis involving leaders of Kabwe Rural and Mkushi districts, each of them fighting to take over the disbanded council area.

Confirming this yesterday, Mukuni Rural councillor for Ward 16, Mr Benson Njikuteni, called on the Party and its Government to give Kapiri Mposhi a district status to solve the problem.

He claimed in an interview held at Mulungushi river bridge that he had discovered the alleged plot by some leaders including chiefs who wanted Mkushi boundary extended to cover parts of Kabwe Rural and the whole of Kapiri Mposhi.

Kapiri Mposhi township council chairman, Mr Enos Chibuye, could not confirm nor deny the scramble for the area, but noted that it was a difficult issue which needed Central Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Pius Kasutu, to clarify.

Mr Chibuye said under the new decentralisation set-up, Kapiri Mposhi township

council was divided into three wards as part of Kabwe Rural district.

"What I know is that my council had applied for the extension of the boundary and Chiefs Chihepo of Kabwe Rural, Ntote and Mukonchi of Mkushi agreed to surrender part of their land," he said.

The chairman said what was left was for the Government to gazette the extra land, but with the decentralisation process now going on "it means we are back to square one."

But Mr Njikuteni whose ward covers Kapiri peri-urban area said that already some leaders were going round telling people not to register themselves with Kabwe Rural and not to attend meetings addressed by anybody except those from Mkushi.

"These leaders insist that the boundary should be the Ndola Road tarmac, shifting a large part of Kapiri including shops, Tazara complex and Kapiri Glass Factory to fall under Mkushi," he said.

Mr Njikuteni cited Kapiri north branch where he claimed

leaders addressed a series of meetings to ensure that all sections were registered as part of Mkushi, and not Kabwe Rural as was supposed to be the case.

He accused some chiefs of being instrumental in the crisis saying they have vowed that soon after the township council was dissolved and elections were held, the area should be administered from Mkushi.

The councillor said: "We are failing to work with people in my ward because they are being engineered by some Mkushi leaders not to attend to us. People are split thereby making it difficult for any council to coordinate development."

He said the problem had come about because of the decentralisation system and that the only solution to the problem was for the Government to declare Kapiri Mposhi a district.

He added that demarcation of wards, branches and sections indicated that Kapiri Mposhi belonged to Kabwe Rural district.

ZCTU URGES TEACHERS NOT TO STRIKE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has appealed to teachers in the country not to go on strike today because efforts are being made to find a solution to their grievances.

ZCTU general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba said in Kitwe yesterday that the congress was concerned at the Government's poor handling of the teachers' case.

He said the ZCTU and the Zambia National Union of Teachers would soon meet the Government to seek a lasting solution to the teachers' problems.

"I appeal to the good spirits and nerves of teachers in the country to go back to work and abandon the strike action because all efforts are being made to solve the issue once and for all," he said.

Mr Zimba urged the teachers to refrain from taking unconstitutional actions which would ruin their reputation.

He said the involvement of ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba and himself into the row underlined the importance the congress attached to the improvement of workers' conditions regardless of their professions.

I therefore ask teachers to give us enough time to discuss the matter with the Government in order to find a better solution to the problem.

Unless the situation was arrested the country was heading for a serious breakdown in industrial relations, he warned.

It was evident that the executive committee of the teachers union was still camped in Lusaka and had refused to go back to their various places without a positive result from the Government.

He said the ZCTU trusted the Government would give them a sympathetic hearing with a view to breaking the impasse.

Mr Zimba said Mr Chiluba was already in the capital and he himself would be flying there today to re-enforce the team of negotiators.

In Mansa ZNUT area deputy secretary, Mr Patrick Chinala appealed to the teachers to report for work today until they heard from their representatives attending a meeting in Lusaka.

But the teachers said they would go on strike if the Lusaka meet not bring out fruitful results.

Meanwhile, a row has erupted in Chingola between the Party and the ZNUT over the strike threat.

In Kitwe and Kalulushi teachers echoed their Chingola counterparts' threat to down tools because of the alleged government delay in implementing proposals for better conditions of service.

In Chingola Copperbelt ZNUT deputy chairman, Mr Loti Chela and deputy secretary, Mr Fabian Chilufya were refused entry to a meeting addressed by Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona at Chiwempala hall on Saturday.

Party officials accused the two leaders of instigating the strike in the area, but governor Mr Raphael Mwale said he would meet ZNUT members tomorrow.

The union officials complained that they had gone to attend the meeting not as representatives of ZNUT, but as leaders of the ZCTU.

According to the pair the Party accused them of urging the teachers and pupils not to welcome Mr. Chona at Kasombe airstrip.

Mr Chela, who is also ZCTU district chairman, said: "There was no way of us engineering the strike of teachers because we were nowhere near Chingola. In fact we were in Chililabombwe on Wednesday."

He said as Party members "we have a responsibility to ensure that our visiting VIPs are accorded a tumultuous welcome--hence the pupils who lined up the streets when Mr Chona arrived from the North-Western Province.

In Kalulushi union secretary, Mr Charles Mutelo said all Zambian members of ZNUT would boycott classes today until a ministerial statement was issued on the proposals.

"The teachers feel they have been taken for a ride and this is why they intend to stay away from classes until their demands are met."

Those affected include teachers in Chambeshi, Chibuluma and Ndola Rural.

While in Kitwe area chairman, Mr Benedictor Muncangani and his secretary, Mr Betrick Mulonga maintained that in the absence of the Government response on teachers' demands, union members would be compelled to take strike action today. Times Reporter/ZANA.

REPORTAGE ON TEACHERS' STRIKE

More Cities Hit

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

THE teachers' strike which started in Luan-shya last Thursday yesterday spread to Kitwe, Mufulira, Chilila-bombwe, Ndola Kabwe and Zambezi despite appeals by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions urging them not to down chalks.

The ZCTU will issue a statement today on the outcome of a two-hour meeting between Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo and labour leaders in Lusaka yesterday on better conditions of service for the striking teachers.

Congress chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba and general Secretary Mr Newstead Zimba are in a committee of ten formed at the weekend by the Zambia National Union of Teachers executive, which included its general secretary, Mr Shiyenge

Kapini, to negotiate with the Government.

The ZNUT executive council has been camped at NRDC waiting to hear from the Government on when their conditions, including a better salary structure, would be implemented.

After the meeting with Mr Lisulo, which Mr Kapini described as "crucial," the three leaders, — Mr Chiluba, Mr Zimba and Mr Kapini — looked drawn.

They refused to discuss the outcome of the meeting with the Prime Minister before briefing the camped teachers, insisting that they would issue a statement today "for public consumption."

Asked whether the meeting was fruitful, Mr Chiluba replied: "That is drawing us into discussing the issue. Please, comrade, do us a favour by leaving us to brief our colleagues first."

All teachers turned up for work at schools in Lusaka, Livingstone, Kalomo, Kabwe and Choma yesterday.

About 5,000 Zambian teachers on the Copperbelt went on strike yesterday.

Primary and secondary schools in the province were shut as teachers carried out the March 31 strike threat.

In Ndola, thousands of pupils were turned away from schools by their headmasters as teachers had not reported for work.

Provincial chief education officer, Mr Andrew Musukwa, appealed to the striking teachers to go back for work because it was only in their interest to do so.

Mr Musukwa said nearly all schools in the province were affected.

"According to reports I am receiving from district education officers, teachers in Ndola, Chingola, Chililabombwe, Kalulushi, Kitwe, Mufulira and Luanshya have gone on strike."

Appealing to teachers to go to work, Mr Musukwa said if they wanted their case to be heard, this was the only logical thing to do.

But some ZNUT branch officials vowed that teachers would not go back for work unless there was concrete word from Lusaka that the proposals would be approved soon.

Chairman for Masala branch in Ndola, Mr Peter Zulu, said the ZNUT executive in Lusaka should come out with a clear cut answer because the teachers would not accept anything short of this.

All secondary and primary school teachers in Kabwe Urban went on strike yesterday.

The strike was confirmed by Central Province chief education officer, Mr Paul Milimo who warned that the children would suffer as a result of the teachers' action.

In Kitwe a few lower grades resumed classes conducted by trainees from Kitwe Teachers Training College on practicals.

Dismissal

Angry Party officials yesterday stormed the homes of two ZNUT officials, in Chingola to demand their immediate eviction and dismissal from UNIP.

The Party officials accused Mr Lotty Chela and Mr Fabian Chilufya of trying to organise schoolchildren to boycott the visit of the Party Secretary-General on Saturday last week.

Chingola governor Mr Raphael Mwale confirmed the incident yesterday and said the Party officials had hired a truck to take the goods of the two teachers to Mr Musukwa.

Mr Mwale said the Party officials were not against teachers going on strike, but were against disorganisation of UNIP.

He said that on Friday the two teachers addressed meetings at which they allegedly wanted children to boycott Mr Chona. The two teachers have denied the allegations.

Mr Mwale said he did not understand why the teachers declared a strike to start on Friday midnight when they knew there would be no classes on Saturday and Sunday.

"This is construed as sabotage and Party officials are very angry about this," he said.

Government Promises Increases

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has pledged to implement proposals for improved salaries and conditions of service for teachers by July 31.

And the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has sent a fresh appeal to striking teachers to report back for work because something positive has now been achieved.

The July 31 deadline was arrived at between Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo and a committee of ten comprising the Zambia National Union of Teachers supreme council and ZCTU chairman and general secretary, Mr Frederick Chiluba and Mr Newstead Zimba.

Mr Chiluba announced in Ndola yesterday that the Congress and the ZNUT committee secured a "very firm" and positive undertaking from the Prime Minister that the Government would soon make a statement on the decision to implement the proposed conditions of service and salaries.

"This statement will be made very soon, but certainly not later than July 31. We believe that this is a major breakthrough because the Government has now tied itself to a time limit and this is important," Mr Chiluba said.

He said the team got the Government where it wanted it to be by fixing a deadline because initially, it was talking about the proposals without putting up a time limit.

It was in this vein that the ZCTU was asking teachers throughout the country to go back to their classes and allow the labour leaders to finalise small details that might still remain to be sorted out.

He said meetings were being arranged to address all teachers in various districts to explain the achievement in order to do away with any misgivings.

Mr Chiluba said Mr Lisulo told the team that the Government was sympathetic to the teachers' cause.

"We have every reason to believe that the Government is very sincere and honest and I think we have cause to rejoice about this."

Meanwhile, the strike has spread to Livingstone, where Southern Province chief education officer Mr Leonard Phiri confirmed yesterday that "a few schools" had been affected.

In Chingola, governor Mr Raphael Mwale yesterday warned he would not hesitate to unleash the "full wrath of the Party" on the ZNUT if it continued to harbour counter revolutionaries.

Sounded warning

Mr Mwale sounded the warning when he met the union's provincial officials, Mr Lottie Chella (deputy regional

chairman) and Mr Fabiano Chilufya (deputy regional secretary) in his office to discuss the teachers' strike which started on Friday night.

"The Party is not against your strike. As far as we are concerned your strike can continue for the next 12 months but as soon as it interferes with Party programmes, then we feel touched and when UNIP is touched, you can expect great trouble from its members," Mr Mwale warned.

Mr Chella and Mr Chilufya went to the governor's office in the company of local education officers to complain against the demonstrations mounted at their homes yesterday by the Women's League.

● The Postal and Telecommunications Workers Union has appealed to its members not to go on strike following the expiry of the March 31 deadline by which the union said management should solve workers' accommodation problems and recover millions owed by the Party and its Government in telephone and telex bills.

The union said the PTC was always making losses and could not improve conditions of service for its workers because the Government owed it millions of Kwacha.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE lot of the Zambian teacher is very bad indeed. Comparatively, his situation pay-wise is about as bad as that of the ordinary farm labourer.

It will be remembered that the farm labourers pay is nothing short of a national scandal

Back to the teachers, though. The current wave of classes boycotts, especially on the Copperbelt, is not the first extremist action the teachers have taken to seek redress for their grievances.

What is poignant about it is that it comes at a time when all workers are demanding pay hikes because of the staggering cost of living in Zambia today.

The ordinary teacher is badly-housed; his salary may have improved over the years, but it is far from being commensurate with his work.

Admittedly, teaching is a vocation; not many people get into it to become millionaires. One has to be inspired by something other than materialism to become a teacher.

All the same, these are changing times in Zambia. Not many people — politicians included — are doing anything for nothing any more.

So the plight of the teachers ought to be examined in this light.

They are not different from other workers who have been agitating for better wages and conditions of service.

What weakens the teachers' cause considerably (though it doesn't strengthen the Government's case, conversely) is their seeming refusal to compromise.

Early in the week, no less a "non-compromiser" than the chairman-general of the ZCTU urged the teachers to return to work since the Government had undertaken to solve their problems by next July.

Yesterday, there was little improvement in the classes boycott situation, with some teachers making noises about fighting to the bitter end.

It is a fact that successive ministers of education have handled the teachers' problems like a bull in a China shop.

This latest experience ought to teach the Party and its Government a lesson about handling the teachers. The Ministry of Education ought to be revamped so that people there know the role of the teacher.

The country has enough educational problems with the scandal of the Grade Seven and Form III "drop-outs"; a head-on collision with the teachers can only compound the situation.

The Ministry of Education has so far not responded with any imagination to the problems of the teachers, let alone the problem of thousands of children going without school.

It is perhaps time the Party gave it the same status as defence, a status which would certainly give whoever was minister much more clout than is the case now.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA CALLS FOR UPGRADING VILLAGE LIFE

VIS Officially Opened

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] President Kaunda yesterday called for the development of villages into viable centers for production as one way of fighting the concentration of people in large cities.

The President, who was speaking when he officially opened the Village Industry Service at Lusaka's Nesfu House, said he had constantly written and spoken about the need for meaningful development in the rural areas, both to improve the quality of life of the masses and to give the economy a broader and viable base.

It was for this reason that he had given the Village Industry Service all the encouragement and support it required since its inception.

Zambians should now focus on villages and rural areas to make them thriving centres of development, he said.

The President, who called for a check in the sprawling and unplanned growth of cities and towns, said Zambia did not want large impersonal cities because she had learnt from industrialised nations of the west, that overgrowth of cities was a form of a social disease which created many problems that were insoluble.

View

He said some people would view the setting up of the body with scepticism and may ask how this one would succeed where so many attempts had failed to bear fruits envisaged.

But the president said, the question should be looked at in a deeper context than that of just creating another organisation.

Unfortunately, there were no models in the world for successful village development under the prevailing conditions of modern industrial life and it would be up to the village industry service, to create its own methods by feeling its way as it moved forward.

The development of technology, the President said, had done two contradictory things to the village.

In the West, he said, technology had been allowed to overrun itself and instead of enriching village life, it had gone a long way into destroying it.

The bustle of a modern city life was a new phenomena with no historical precedents, President Kaunda said.

He said: "Never before have we had cities so large, and with an appetite for goods and services so enormous and with a technical capacity so great, as to completely disrupt village life even to the extent of undermining it and destroying it altogether."

The President appealed to business and commercial members of community to give the village industry service the most generous support possible.

Dr Kaunda who is the organisations' patron said, the work being done was one which could transform the rural life of the nation for the better.

In thanking the honorary chairman Mrs Joyce Mapoma, the President said her appointment was one of the strangest he had made in that he had appointed her husband to look after the giant industries under Zimco, while he had appointed her to run the small industries.

But he told Mrs Mapoma that her appointment was a challenge.

The American farm population was down to four percent of the total population because of the rural urban drift, and until recently, many underdeveloped countries had supposed that progress consisted of pursuing that kind of model of agricultural development, the President said.

The development countries could not afford travelling along that road much longer without running into disaster, a disaster which could only mean the most terrible forms of social [as published]

This method of approach, the President said, countries like Zambia, could not afford to practise because it was luxury farming.

In seeking an alternative Zambia needed to focus on villages, to make them thriving centres of ecologically healthy production, which meant less reliance on petro-chemical fertilisers and more reliance on organically-based fertiliser, the President said.

Less reliance on complex machines and more reliance on ox-plough the Scotch cart and simple labour, Zambia could accomplish something.

President Kaunda thanked the director Reverend John Papworth and all other people involved in the organisation.

Dr Kaunda later made a Schweppes award presentation to Mr Adrian Nkoma, the pioneer of Mtowe School leavers' project in Chipata and was later presented with a list of all the donors to the organisation by three little girls representing the three main communities in Zambia.

'TIMES' Comment

[Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 80 p 1]

[Editorial]

[Text] It is worthwhile for any Zambian in any walk of life to consider how the newly launched Village Industry Service (V.I.S.) can be helped.

Here is a novel scheme with its focus firmly on the needs and aspirations of village people, it is not the first attempt to help village people but this one involves planning with a difference.

Previous and even some present planning attempts have been, as it were, from the top down. Wonderful schemes have been hatched involving the free cooperation and love for labour from people.

But this free labour and cooperation has very often not been forthcoming and, as a result such schemes have generally failed.

There are many reasons why village people do not respond to such schemes. Perhaps the main one, and it may well appear in different guises, is that the schemes are not really theirs, and they do not feel so.

Yet the fact is that a lot is going on in many of our villages of which the rest of us know nothing.

Many villages are grinding their own maize. Some are making their own cooking oil or running workshops for farm implements and engaging in varied handicrafts and so on.

It is quite possible that every village in Zambia could be doing one or more of these things and getting on with many new projects.

In time we should come to see our villages as natural viable centres for many small-scale projects.

Mtowe village in Chipata district has blazed a trail there. Its school leavers' club is producing Scotch-carts of very high quality. These are selling profitably.

The key here is that village people took the initiative themselves to form such a club.

This does not mean that they did not need or receive outside help. It is this help which so often has not been forthcoming, which VIS now exists to provide in many ways.

This is not a scheme in which village people are asked somehow to fit in. It is a multi-faceted approach based on helping them to make their own plans and their own decisions.

As such it may well hold the key to a genuine transformation of our villages. They in turn will lessen the concentration of people in large impersonal cities with all their social problems.

It is for this reason that we make no apologies for reverting to this very important topic today.

We fully echo President Kaunda's passionate plea to assist the new VIS. And we again urge every Zambian to consider how its work can be helped at once.

If we have any compassion at all for the plight of the thousands of our jobless and helpless youths, we shall not be found wanting. We owe it to them to help.

CSO: 4420

FAMINE THREATENS SENANGA VILLAGERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

THE bombing of Kalongola pontoon by racist South African troops has posed a famine threat to the people of Senanga and neighbouring areas in Western Province.

Reports reaching Sesheke and Livingstone indicated at the weekend that mealie meal and other essential commodities could no longer be transported to Senanga via the normal route.

Kalongola pontoon was destroyed on March 22 when South African jets bombed the ferry.

Road links between Sesheke and Senanga have been completely cut off for the past two weeks.

As a result, transporters and other businessmen cannot cross into Senanga area to take mealie meal and other essential commodities like salt, sugar, cooking oil and soap.

Prominent

A prominent Zambian businessman who has been operating shops in Sesheke and Senanga, Mr James Harrington, confirmed in an interview yesterday that his trucks carrying mealie meal and other commodities could not go to Senanga.

"The people of Senanga are completely cut off as far as the Sesheke/Senanga route is concerned. The only way to get there now is via Mongu from Lusaka," he said.

Mr Harrington said as a major supplier of essentials to Senanga, he was worried about the fate the people there, considering that, in addition to the long distance between Lusaka and Mongu, Senanga was another 200 kilometres or so from the Western Province capital.

He said his company usually transported 200 bags of mealie meal from Livingstone to Senanga every week, which meant that so far, 400 bags which were required for the past two weeks had not reached Senanga.

REASONS FOR STATIC ECONOMY GIVEN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIA is among 13 other non-fuel minerals exporting countries whose economic performance has been disappointing because of tendencies toward low agricultural growth.

The economies of these countries have been bad because of high industrial wages, and low aggregate savings, as well as the inability to tap potential revenues from their mining industries.

A specialised report in "Finance and Development", magazine — a quarterly publication of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank says in the latest edition just released in Lusaka:

"In spite of their natural resources wealth, the economic performance of countries exporting non-fuel minerals has been disappointing.

"They exhibit tendencies towards persistent low agricul-

tural growth, high industrial wages and low aggregate savings."

The full list of countries affected is: Bolivia, Chile, Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Peru, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zaire and Zambia.

The report says the development problems of the mineral economies are due to their resources being depletable, unstable demand in the short run and the mineral rents which are difficult to ex-

Diversify

The fact that mineral resources are depletable implies that these countries must aim at diversifying their economic base as mineral resources are being slowly drawn down, the report says.

It adds that such countries have to fight tendencies over time for economic incentives, domestic wages

and consumption to evolve as if income based on mineral wealth were going to be received indefinitely.

"If this tendency is allowed to persist, a crisis will ensue when mineral rents reach their peak and incomes originating in the mining sector stop growing or begin to decline" the report warns.

Given the high dependence of the economy on fiscal and foreign exchange revenue emanating from the mining sector, demand instabilities in it give rise to corresponding instabilities in such earnings and in foreign currency receipts.

It says there is need for mineral exporting countries to mobilise their mineral rents for longer-term development projects.

A country so dependent on a single sector faces serious challenges in devising policies for short-run micro-economic management when prices fall.

Zambia's copper has a share of mining in GDP of 32 per cent in the world while her share in exports in total merchandise is 96.5 per cent.

INACCURATE STATISTICS BLAMED FOR WAGE CEILING CONFUSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

LACK of accurate statistical data on the socio-economic trends in the country has led to the present confusion over the K156 wage ceiling recommended by the Turner report.

This is how chairman of the newly-formed Prices and Incomes Commission, Mr Sketchley Sacika summed up the current industrial unrest in the country.

He said the commission would be closely monitoring the changes in wages, prices and economic factors, to "guard against trends which can disrupt the fragile Zambian economy."

Mr Sacika said because of lack of coordination between the trade union movement and the Government in the past, a situation had arisen where important decisions affecting the welfare of the workers had been taken "haphazardly."

"We shall not allow such a situation to continue unchecked," he said the role of the commission would be to formulate and recommend policy guidelines to control rises in wages and other forms of income.

Before the commission could show its "teeth" legislation would have to be passed by Parliament setting out the body's functions and powers.

A Bill to this effect is expected to come up before Parliament in July.

Mr Sacika said in order for the commission to be effective it would recruit highly qualified economists, labour experts, statisticians and job

evaluation personnel to monitor economic events in the country.

He said one of the commission's first tasks would be to review the interim wage policy which, he described as constituting provisional measures.

Mr Sacika said measures had been worked out to integrate the price control department and the Industrial Relations Court into the new commission.

JUSTIFICATION FOR INDENI STRIFE EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 80 p 5

[Article by Desmond Kumbuka]

[Text] ON February 8, this newspaper carried a report in which the Minister of State for Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Francis Chembe was informed of the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Zambianisation programme at the Indeni Petroleum Refinery in Ndola.

Mr Chembe learned that of the original, 73 expatriates, only 25 had remained while more than 40 jobs had been Zambianised since the refinery was opened some eight years ago.

The minister who was then on a conducted familiarisation tour of this vital installation, was further told that "Indeni did not believe in window-dressing Zambianisation rampant in other organisations, and for this reason, it had embarked on a comprehensive training programme within and outside the country to equip Zambians with the necessary technical know-how for the eventual take-overs."

As the minister inspected the maze of intricate smoke-belching pipes, his hosts,

Indeni managing director, Mr Antonio Ghollini and personnel manager, Mr Cleaver Mukuka explained that the remaining expatriate staff were in the engineering, shift supervisory positions, workshops and other highly technical fields.

But ironically, the following day the *Times* carried yet another report in which 241 workers at Indeni were said to have signed a strongly worded petition demanding the immediate removal of their personnel manager.

As a sequel to the latter report, the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO), the holding concern for Indeni, will have to decide within the next two weeks, whether Mr Mukuka should be removed from the refinery as demanded by the workers or stick to its guns.

Indeed, the problem is a vexing one.

Little wonder therefore, that Zimco executive director for transport and energy, Mr Patrick Chisanga was clearly in an acid mood after five hours of heated debate with representatives of the National Union for Transport and Allied Workers (NUTAW) and the Indeni management on March 14.

Mr Chisanga literally

snubbed a *Times* reporter at Ndola airport on his way back to Lusaka saying: "I have already discussed the matter with your colleague and I am not prepared to repeat myself."

The fact is, even if Mr Chisanga had agreed to repeat himself at the airport, the only fresh piece of information that emerged from his meeting at Indeni was the decision to send the man at the centre of the controversy, Mr Mukuka on a one-month forced leave.

This decision may have been useful in as far as averting an immediate crisis that could have been precipitated by Zimco adopting a hard-line stand during the discussions is concerned, but inadvertently, by avoiding a direct confrontation with the workers, Zimco had unwittingly placed itself on an even stickier wicket.

To elucidate the dilemma in which Zimco finds itself in, a few pertinent 'ifs' should be posed here:-

•If Zimco sanctioned the removal of the personnel manager as demanded by the workers, will not such a move, be construed for a weakness on the part of this vast conglomerate?

•If Zimco did succumb to the workers' demands,

would it not be setting a dangerous precedent by which workers may in future expect to get rid of an unpopular management official by merely threatening to go on strike if their wishes were not met?

•If Zimco was not impressed by the grounds advanced by the workers for their wanting the personnel manager removed, what alternative was there to risking an industrial strike which could have caused untold harm to vital operations such as those of the mines?

Pressed for comment, NUTAW national chairman, Mr Japhet Fuliwa confirmed his part in the decision to send the Indeni personnel manager on temporary leave, saying it was hoped while he (Mr Mukuka) was away, a solution to his "estrangement" would be found.

Confronted with the term "deadlocked," to describe the result of both his consultative meetings in Lusaka and Ndola, Mr Fuliwa was emphatic in denying it, preferring a more watered down "postponed to allow further consultations between the various parties concerned in the dispute."

But union branch chairman at the refinery Mr Micky Chiwila was somewhat cryptic in his remarks saying, "I cannot say much at present except to report that some progress has been made in meeting the workers' de-

mands," he refused to elaborate.

This is not, however, the crux of the matter.

A former official of NUTAW, Mr Stephen Makombe, hit the nail on the head when he pointed out that the creation of "administrative monstrosities," such as Zimco not only imposed an unnecessary burden on individual subsidiaries but often caused discrepancies in employer/employee relations.

Mr Makombe spoke of "over-supervision and conflicting loyalties," which he said could arise from policies being dictated to the ordinary worker on one end of a complicated line of bureaucratic channels, often quite unrelated to the source of the decision-making machinery.

Notwithstanding the economic considerations and the streamlining of the administration of parastatal companies facilitated under Zimco, according to Mr Makombe, it was prudent to note the problematic situation that could result between the worker on one hand, and his ultimate employer through the various subordinate companies on the other.

The Government exercises management control over parastatal organisations with net assets totalling well over

K1,000 million through Zimco, but as to whether the same control is attainable at the lower production levels is a matter of conjecture.

While for economic expediency, policies mooted in Zimco boardrooms are invariably based on broad based principles in the national interest, the problem arises where such policies are applied to individual companies whose original modes of operation may have been more individualistic.

Having said this, the crucial question to be asked here is whether the workers' recalcitrance in refusing a management official appointed by a holding concern, i.e. Zimco, was justifiable under the circumstances?

While indeed, it is said the workers' most effective tool in influencing management decisions is by going on strike, the worker must on the other hand appreciate his invaluable role in keeping the wheels of development turning by avoiding unnecessary industrial strife.

Where genuine disputes are identified, amicable solutions, through clearly defined channels, should be pursued. Such is the economic maturity that the foreign investor looks out for before pouring his money in the country.

IMPACT OF EASL FAILURE EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] The folding up of the East African Shipping Lines (EASL) of which Zambia is a member, has put the country at the mercy of foreign lines, said Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli in Lusaka yesterday.

He said unless Zambia worked out something urgently like having her own line, she would have no choice but to pay whatever rates the foreign shipping lines charged.

The EASL line is owned by Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia and has a total of four ships, one from each country.

Explaining the circumstances which led to the winding up of the company, the minister said the vessels were too old and pushed maintenance costs up seriously affecting the profit margin.

Most of the time the ships were in workshops instead of being on water to make money and this brought cash flow into the company to almost a standstill.

It was therefore decided at the meeting of ministers of transport from the four countries in Nairobi last week to wind up the company.

"The board of directors met at the same time to endorse the decision. Another meeting of shareholders will be held next month and later we shall meet the creditors," General Chinkuli said.

Winding up costs to be met by the four countries is in the region of K2.5 million.

Emphasising what this meant to Zambia which has always had transportation problems, the minister said: "We have no shipping line now and we are at the mercy of foreign lines as far as rates are concerned."

Unless Zambia moved fast to establish her own line, she would have no representation on water transport.

Efforts to save the EASL proved fruitless, he said.

And a vessel belonging to EASL was arrested in Britain last month with 4,000 tonnes of copper for Zambia aboard.

The arrest followed a move by a West German bank which is owed K5 million in mortgage payments by the lines which with other creditors applied for a high court writ of arrest when the ship, Jogoo, docked in Britain.

However, the minister said that problems started in 1978 when the ships began performing badly and were not able to meet operational costs.

CSO: 4420

RELIANCE ON COPPER BLAMED FOR ECONOMIC FAILURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's economic performance during the last five years has been poor because of dependence on copper and the inability to develop agriculture.

This situation, was worsened by low copper prices on the London Metal Exchange which had retarded the growth of employment opportunities.

Former Minister of Finance Mr John Mwanakatwe said this in Lusaka when he addressed the Zambia Institute of Chartered Secretaries on the theme "performance of the Zambian economy: A critical review."

Explaining the reasons for the poor performance of the economy Mr Mwanakatwe said agriculture had been disappointing and that it would be naive to attribute failures to bad weather conditions.

"The basic problem is the failure at Government level to promote fundamental changes designed basically to attract men with adequate managerial skills to join shoulders with peasants in growing cash crops," he said.

Another reason was the scarcity of foreign exchange which was caused by severe import restrictions which had

inhibited growth, especially of the manufacturing sector.

Another factor was the parastatal sector which, he said, was riddled with inefficiency, mismanagement, overstaffing, and general lack of foresight and discipline.

"Yet in Zambia this is an area of great importance to the economy and deserves more enlightened attention than it has so far received" he said.

The poor performance of the economy was due to increasing expenditure in the Government budgets year after year. Far too much of our investible surplus was spent on consumption.

Government constitutional and statutory expenditure comprising of debt-service payments, defence and a few items of constitutional expenditures have consistently shown an upward trend.

Another reason for the low performance has been the failure to attract foreign investors in large numbers to make a meaningful contribution to the development of natural resources.

He said for more than ten years the Government

had failed to formulate a positive policy on foreign investment.

"Uncertainty of the Government's policy on foreign investment has proved fatal to the development of Zambia."

Negative

"This negative attitude arose in part from ideological conflicts and in part from the myth that Zambia was rich enough as a leading copper producing country to worry about foreign investments," he said.

He said although there had been some improvement there was still more to be done by ministries of finance and commerce and industry to improve the investment climate in the country.

"I have met foreign businessmen who have left Zambia to invest in Angola or Botswana because our officials are not willing, though capable, to make decisions," he said.

Mr Mwanakatwe added that the failure to make maximum use of land has contributed greatly to the poor performance of the economy.

Mr Mwanakatwe said State-controlled enterprises dominate Zambia's economy and singled out Zimco as being more significant than it was five years ago.

But he said the financial performance of the Zimco group had continuously reflected Zambia's economic crisis. Its profitability on a consolidated basis fell from 12.9 per cent in 1973 to 7.6 per cent in 1975.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

IRDA ESTABLISHMENT--Booker Agriculture International (BAI) yesterday signed a contract with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development for the establishment of an Integrated Rural Development Area (IRDA) covering the Serenje, Mpika and Chinsali districts. A British high commission spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that this was the first project to be approved by the Zambian and British governments for financing under the K17.3 million loan agreement signed in January. BAI will be responsible for the detailed planning of projects within the IRDA and the overseas development administration will provide technical cooperation officers to implement the projects. The first member of the BAI team has already arrived in the country. The teams will be based at a road camp at Mpika which will be the project headquarters. BAI will be planning projects over the next two years but the ODA team will be implementing projects as soon as they are identified and approved. The programme is expected to continue for up to three years at a cost of K5 million. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 80 p 4]

SOVIETS PRAISED--Livingstone governor, Mr Mukazo Vunda, has praised the Soviet Union for rendering material and moral assistance to the Patriotic Front during the liberation war against white minority in Rhodesia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Mar 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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